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ABSTRACT

Abstracts of 51 documents are included in this compilation of Hungarian publications in library and information science. Each entry contains citation in Hungarian, English title translation, and a lengthy abstract in English. Documents are listed under the following topics: (1) librarianship; (2) library science research and library statistics; (3) the library profession and training; (4) necrology; (5) history of books, printing, and libraries; (6) national, academic, special, and public libraries; (7) children's and school libraries; (8) library buildings and equipment; (9) library mechanization; (10) information, documentation, and informatics; (11) reference media; (12) reading analysis; and (13) adult education. A cumulative, alphabetical title and author index in Hungarian is included, as well as a cumulated, retrospective subject index in English. (KP)

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LIBRARIANSHIP

H 502 MÁTRAI László: A könyvtár és társadalom kapcsolatai a jövőben. - Magyar Könyvtárosok Egyesülete Évkönyve. 1974. Budapest 1975. 15-19.p.

The connection of library and society in the future.

Should one of our sociological libraries receive the reference demand from a serious patron to give a comprehensive picture of the problems which the public opinion of the world shows the greatest concern about, it ought to report - first of all - on futurology. So, as a preliminary, one has to speak about the librarian's intermediate part as regards this science. Futurology has become a fashionable science and this involves that masses of prophets and false prophets have appeared on the scene. It is entrusted to the librarian's judgement what to transmit out of the information flow to the reader. For this he has to be familiar with the social determinants of the modern way of thinking so that he could provide the readers with everything worth of attention and education.

Socialist librarians must make pessimism, characteristic of burgeois futurology, the subject of ideological criticism. This pessimism manifests itself the fact that authors, in general, reveal only the dangers but do not find the way out of them.

Troubles touching directly on the future of libraries keep in hiding dangers but they are not in straight connection with any social system and can arise in any one of them. Two dangers can be considered the most important: one arises from the technical revolution and the other from the immanent contradictions of development.

The former, the technical-natural-scientific development forces the fulfilment of its requirements from the libraries, and, in this case, the librarian's role is relatively passive. The situation is different in the case of cultural development.

Reading for the sake of education requests the librarian's activity and foresight on a high level. He does not meet only requirements existing more or less but partly he has to build up the demands what already is typically a process of "foresight".

In shaping the future the librarian's role is to form social consciousness. His task can

be determined: it is the realization of the program of socialist cultural revolution. Through the sociology and psychology of leisure time this task is directly connected with the social problems of researches of the future.

The twoness of the library function will last in the future, too: it is the serving of research and production on the one hand and the mission of educating to read on the other. With the increase of the general cultural level these two functions approach each other but will never merge. Therefore the librarian, as preserver and circulator of human intellectual values, must keep a firm hand on the society's artery; he has to become aware of and point out to the type and measure of growth which can become pernicious to the development of mankind and individual persons.

The librarian of the future will put the classical teacher of humankind - the book - not only into the readers' hands but he will also intermediate it to his consciousness. The librarian has to grow up to this future task both in knowledge and ability in order that he be an equal partner of the researchers and a brotherly assister to the readers.

LIBRARY SCIENCE RESEARCHES

H 503 WALLESHAUSEN Gyula: Jövőkutatás és a könyvtárak jövője. - Magyar Könyvtárosok Évkönyve. 1974. Népmüvelési Propaganda Iroda. 1975. 26-36.p.

Futurology and the future of the libraries.

A wide stratum of the librarians is hardly acquainted with the science of prognostics. Therefore, the science of prognostics itself /its concept. importance, subject and methods/ must be described in detail as an introduction to the topics.

Hungarian library researcher started to deal with futurology only in 1969. The government's resolution in 1969 that ordained the preparation of a national long-range scientific research plan for all fields of sciences compulsorily motivated this research work.

Taking in the situation of futurology it can be laid down that since the prognostics of libraries - and, in general, that of culture - is doubtlessly difficult because of their dependence on economic, scientific and technical bases, prognostics sets out from them as conditions. Prognostics must investigate the interrelations between the factors and needs influencing the library, so that in the future planning be able to elaborate balance and a right proportion between them.

Librarian futurologists have examined what methods can be applied successfully. Supposing a relative stability it is necessary to lengthen the trend, the extrapolation, the data-time lines of the past 15-20 years. The intuitive methods, the methods of expert opinions are the most successful for the examination of factors and connections not expressible with quantities. Methodology will still widen together with the development of library prognostics. The combination of methods or rather the joint adoption of several methods are needed.

The majority of library prognostics deals with the future of technical solutions in the fields of information production, processing and dissemination. The technical novelties of the next 25 years are arranged in groups around three points: 1. microfilm technology; 2. computerized data storage; 3. tele-

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communication for the forwarding of information.

Forecasts judge almost unanimously technology: in the expected system of libraries, in the development of the organization of librarianship one can meet rather conflicting and inconsequent opinions. System-prognostics is a rather neglected field of futurology.

Technical changes do not require only organization on a high level but most likely an other kind of system as well. Mechnization needs the concentration of forces, mainly for economic reasons, that is the mergering of less effective libraries into large, well equipped national libraries and perhaps in smaller countries into one library. Moreover, in certain fields several countries may establish joint collections.

There are directions opposed to the concentration among the forecasts. Some count on the institution of collections of a new type in order to collect, process and make the information carriers of a new type available. In other respect, to achieve a better library provision in the province, libraries increase in number. They all integrate, of course, into smaller and larger sub-systems.

Disregarding some conspicious exceptions, futurologists agree that books of traditional form and other printed documents will remain. In addition to the existence of traditional libraries, a new library type, the information storehouse is developing or is beginning to take shape. But are two different notions ment? It is not likely.

In Hungary, planning became a library practice only at the end of the forties; one year plans of work were mainly prepared. The first long-range plans were prepared by large national libraries at the end of the fifties. In 1969, a more grounded, long-range planning started in the council public educational network. Plans prepared till now have laid down development assumptions that - though approach the requirements - are not prognostics. Futurology with scientific methods dealing with librarianship has not yet been prepared.

The forecast of the future is not yet the task of the state. It is carried out by committees on a social basis. Futurology must become a public concern in the librarians public thinking. Libraries will be eased from their present tensive worries only if the future is provided for.

H 504 A könyvtárügy középtávu terve /1976-1980/. - Könyvtári Figyelő 1976. 3.no. 219-231.p.

The middle-range research plan of librarianship. /1976-1980/

The document entitled "The development of library researches" deals with the basic principles of increasing the level and organization of researches. Beside qualified librarians, research workers trained in different subject fields are needed,too, both in research and leading public libraries.

The primary task of research workers, working in library administration of a two-fold preparedness, is to satisfy the researchers' demands on a high level and, besides, to perform their own researching-developing activity. The latter one is of two-direction: research in library science and research in other subject fields. Only librarians performing research in subject fields, can really be competent partners for researchers applying to libraries.

Library science research, performed properly, adopts scientific methods and insti-

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tutes new theoretical results as well as processes, applicable for practice. Therefore, though it cannot be considered an independent discipline in the library, the library science research can be qualified as scientific activity. In the present practice of library work - particularly as regards library science researches - the activity requiring thorough scientific grounding must be set apart from the real scientific activity creating new values.

In the course of enforcing these basic principles the director of the library has manysided tasks. The purpose is that research work should be infiltrated methodically in the activity of libraries. The organizational management, suitable for the orientation and direction of the researchers, has already been developed, the sharing of tasks has taken place. /The document specifies in detail the tasks of institutions, bodies, guiding organs/. Further important tasks to be performed are in researchers cadre replacement, in library book publishing and in the field of international cooperation.

The document entitled "National library science research program 1976-1980" consists of two parts connected with each other. The first part determines the principal trends of central researches while the second part specifies the principal tendencies of national special libraries and network centres. The two parts are connected with each other, in the way that the adoption and the manifestation of the central topics /if possible or desirable at all/ are included in the research themes of special libraries and network centres. In the first part e.g. the general relations of researches in the field of libraries and social surroundings are included while the second part investigates the social surroundings of certain libraries and library systems.

There exists, of course, a research, too, that is included only in the first part, e.g. library building.

The principal trends of central researches are the following: the library and its social surroundings; the reading process; special library demands and requirements; the document basis; information storage and retrieval systems; library economics; mechanization; library building; processing of sources, bibliographies; elaboration of problems in collecting, handling, processing of manuscripts; local knowledge collections; researches; prognosis of Hungarian librarianship till 2000.

H 505 PAPP István: A könyvtári kutatásokról. = Tudományos és Müszaki Tájékoztatás. 1976. 1.no. 99-109.p.

Library science researches.

The National Board for Librarianship and Documentation had prepared and discussed the working studies on certain important problems of the organization of library research. On their basis the stand of the National Board for Librarianship and Documentation was elaborated in the documents entitled "The development of library science researches" and "The national research program of librarianship". The networks and the leading libraries prepare their own research plans on the basis of the above documents. Plans have to be compared with each other and with the researches in progress on international level.

The historical survey of Hungarian library researches has not been written yet. The fact is that theoretical work was started relatively early /in 1843!/ but it developed very slowly. Under the direction of Ervin Szabó important works started in the first

two decades of the 20th century and we know about other initiatives, too, but only Hungary's liberation brought about radical changes. In 1949 the Library Science Chair was founded, in 1954, the Library Science Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was established /presently it functions as the Committee for Library History and Bibliography/, in 1959 the Centre for Library Science and Methodology was organized. In this way the frames and bases of research organization came into being.

A favourable account can be outlined on the research work and organization of work in the past 15 years. In 1960, 60 percent of the researches had a historical character, for today this proportion has decreased to 20-25 percent. Competitions were conducted for library science researches, the registration of researches got organized, the information service revealing the Hungarian and foreign library and information science literature has been developed. Publication possibilities have increased, researches are better connected to researches going on in other subject fields. These favourable results however represent only one side of the picture. Content deficiencies /e.g. the professional level is in inverse ratio to the number of publications/ methodological drawbacks /e.g. some of the researchers do not build upon the antecedents/, organizational errors /e.g. the selection of topics are often at random and parallel/ are frequent.

It must also be mentioned that with the increased library staff the thorough grounding and the average level have decreased and the content and capacity of library training has fallen behind the desirable level. Measuring to the international level the most important condition for the further improvement of our moderately developed librarianship is the establishment of a professional software, professional research or theory appropriate for the level of our age.

The functions of library researches are: the preparation of library policy decisions, the qualitative development of technology and services, the scientific revealing of the document basis, the examination of certain sectors as regards social reality, the solving of problems concerning science theory and organization.

The research policy and research organization parts are already casted. The Ministry of Culture and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences perform the guidance relying on the National Board for Librarianship and Documentation and the competent academic organs. The Association of Hungarian Librarians mobilizes the social resources. The Centre for Library Science and Methodology and the libraries responsible for certain central topics provide for the research organizational tasks.

Among the tasks the most important one is the replacement of researchers.

For the cooperation in research the development of the International Scientific and Technical Information System is important in addition to the traditional international relations. We must take the best of the opportunities arising from this and from other international co-operative organizations /UNISIST, ISORID, etc./

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H 506 PINTÉR Márta: Könyv-, könyvtár-, levéltár- tájékoztatástudományi kutatások. 1975-76. - Könyvtári Figyelő. 1976. 4-5.no. 379-385.p.

Researches on books, libraries, archives and information science. 1975-76.

The article deals with the research reports for 1975-76 of the institutions. These 42 institutions /19 in Budapest and 23 in the country/ have announced 368 research topics altogether; out of them 285 are connected with information science and 83 with topics of other special branches of science.

The 285 library science researchers are as follows: 81 newly started researches, 131 in process and 73 were completed in 1975. The proportion of the newly started, the transient and the completed researches is adequate.

The new researches are divided by topics: 17 out of them deal with the history of books, libraries and press; 8 are connected with processing, cataloguing, analysis of holdings; 20 deal with readers' services, information, documentation, informatics; 7 deal with reading, reading sociology; 9 are connected with school and children's libraries and children's reading; 4 deal with the mechanization of libraries and information; 14 researches discuss the organization of work, the rationalization and 2 are connected with statistics.

LIBRARY STATISTICS

H 507 CHOLNOKY Győző: Statisztikai eszközök a könyvtárak vezetésében. - Könyvtári Figyelő. 1976. 3.no. 237-240.p.

Statistical tools in library management.

The adoption of statistical methods always signifies some kind of uncertainty. Their subject represents such a multitude and mass phenomena that makes it difficult to determine their characteristics and the results of their occurrence with absolute certainty. Thus, statistics expresses a concession - in fact an inevitable concession - on the recognition of reality.

The compromise is inevitable when reasons, giving rise to complicated phenomena, are not determinable exactly, or if some multitude, consisting of a great number of elements or any part of them, are not countable individually. Both groups of reasons, giving rise to the adoption, influence the library management. Both are mass phenomena and their recognition is unavoidable for an efficient management. They reflect, however, two levels of the revelation of events and procedures. While the second one contents itself with the simple claring and even with tinged generalization, the first one attempts to reveal the manifold causual relations. /Generalization can not be omitted even in this case because this is the aim of any kind of statistical analysis/.

A recognized example of statistical methods /second case/, requiring a high number of elements, is the estimation of census data based on different samples, when no method exists to register each person. In the library field we face an analogous case when libraries with a great circulation prepare representative statistics to the utilization to be expected, or just to make a simple comparison.

It belongs to the essentials of statistical analysis that it wants to make qualitative conclusions from the examination of quantities. This attempt is observable tersely in case of the first type; namely, when it wants to explain procedures, the behaving

of objects with exact methods, though this is the result of an effect consisting of many far-reaching factors.

Further on, the article presents the analysing method of statistics, adopting many aspects, on the example of the library utilization of the network technology. Namely, network technology is a tool for management that can survey, at the same time, the development of many cycles of events and is, as such, an effective tool for management.

On the other side, statistical methods can be adopted only if

- the characteristics of the observed object present themselves as quantities,
- they are groupable at least by qualitative criteria,
- the point in question must be a mass phenomenon, but not a phenomenon occurring once but repeatedly.

The network technology not only permits but also requires the adoption of statistical methods. It is destined to optimize just the quantitative figures of great ventures, research programmes /transit time, expenses, utilization and co-ordination of resources/.

The complexity and the increasing expenses, arising in the activity of large library organizations, require the introduction of exact planning and organizational methods. Since the library activity structures do not differ from those of large industrial systems /components, expenses, time, resources, etc./ as regards planning and management, the adoption of network technology is admissible.

Theoretically the network technology is adoptable to all fields of activity but in practice its introduction is worth-while only above certain complexity level. The first condition is that activities be accomplished non-linearly, parallel. It is to be noted that apparently linear activities are also dissolvable to operation lines to be accomplished parallelly. That is precisely the essence of network technology, dissolving the activities, they can be - symbolically - slided one into another. For this, the consideration of activities is necessary from the aspect which is the condition of which and which are independent from each other. The other condition is the possible estimation of time and expenses needs as regards the part activities. This is ensured by the breaking-down of operation lines to elementary units.

H 508 Statisztikai Tájékoztató. Tudományos és Szakkönyvtárak. 1975. Kulturális Minisztérium. Összeáll. Fehér Józsefné. Egyetemi Számítóközpont. Budapest. 1976. 31 p.

Statistical information bulletin. Research- and special libraries. 1975.

The new statistical information bulletin, published yearly by the Ministry of Culture, covers the data of Hungary's 96 most important research- and special libraries. The statistical tables are divided into two principal chapters: the first chapter includes the comprehensive data, the second one the data-lines by libraries. In the publication the figures, reflecting the state on the 31st December 1975, cover the yearly activities of 6 research libraries of national character /among them those of the National Széchényi Library/, those of 10 research special libraries of national character and those of 80 so-called special libraries of a discipline. The nine tables - their comprehensive and institutional line-versions as well - include practically the results of

replies given to four inquiry groups: holding and acquisition; circulation /the number of reference readers, visitors, loans, interlibrary loans/; the information activity and the library staff /according to their employment and qualification/. In the nearly 100 large libraries, representing the backbone of Hungarian library system, the holdings run close to 21 million; in 1975 the sum of their yearly acquisition was over 106 million Forints; in these institutions there worked altogether 2865 qualified library workers. From the 1547 full-time workers two thirds /911/ had university or middle grade library qualification. A considerable concentration characterizes the figures published in the information bulletin which is also characteristic of Hungarian special library provision: more than half of the holding /11 million units/ was and one third of the librarians /104/ worked in the six research libraries of national character.

H 509 Településeink könyvtári ellátása 1975. Népmüvelési Propaganda Iroda. Budapest, 1976. 51 p.

Library supply in Hungarian settlements. 1975.

The Hungarian library "express statistics" published in the same system already for five years covers the data of council and public libraries functioning in settlements with more than 5000 inhabitants and those of trade union libraries /in working places/ functioning in cities. /Last issue abstracted under H 360/. The present publication is divided into three principal parts.

The first part - at the same time the most important one - starts from the data of the capital, Budapest, and gives 8 data of the functional conditions and 6 of the circulation data; then, in form of 10 relative numbers values are given for the comparison of performances. According to the statistical data for 1975, 15 per cent of the inhabitants read in Hungary's 5069 council library service points; 14,9 volumes fall to each enrolled reader; the quota for acquisition /Forint/inhabitant/ amounted to Ft. 5,80.

The second part of this publication gives some parameters characteristic of central libraries - network centres - in settlements with more than 5000 inhabitants.

90 per cent of the trade union libraries function in cities; the third chapter of this issue offers a compilation of data similar to the one given in the first chapter, on these nearly 4000 service points.

Here the summary of the main data concerning the whole Hungarian public library system, the joint data of the nearly 10 000 service points, i.e. the share of both networks - council and trade union public libraries - in the main data of performances can also be found.

LIBRARY PROFESSION. TRAINING OF LIBRARIANS

H 510 FUTALA Tibor: A könyvtáros pálya és a könyvtáros személyiségének jövője. = A Magyar Könyvtárosok Egyesületének Évkönyve - 1974. Budapest. Népmüvelési Propaganda Iroda. 1975. 20-26.p.

The future of the library profession and that of the librarian's personality.

In spite of the fact that in the course of the last 25 years the number of readers and library users has increased to a really spectacular measure the authority of the librarians has not risen. A sociological survey,

prepared in 1969, proved that the social authority of the library profession stood on the eleventh place among the listed 12.

Among the reasons one must refer to a special Hungarian condition, according to which the Hungarian society's culture and within this its book and library culture was underdeveloped and in this field quite a number of decades had to be overtaken during 20-25 years. One must also refer to those fights for the division of labour which, simultaneously with the mass communication explosion of great effect, almost queried the long-range justification and vitality of the Gutenberg-Galaxy and within it those of the libraries. It seems that the years of sharp confrontation raising doubts in the vitality of libraries passed for the most part.

The other point in the judgement of the situation is how librarians display themselves to the society. One must start from the fact that it is the demand of the representatives of each profession - on an ethical basis - to determine themselves in the system of coordinates as regards the social division of labour. This "profession ideology" should always be elaborated by the workers of the given profession and they have them accepted, in the first place, within the profession, then outside it, that means by the society. It cannot be denied that librarians till now have no prevailing, real "profession ideology" accepted universally by colleagues and the society.

The reason for it must be searched in the rapid institutional and personal development. In the past 25 years many people have got to the library profession from other fields, from professions that had already attained their social status, and a good many came unprepared, untrained. It did not do good to the librarians' authority that the official attitude of the first years suggested the librarians' equalizing apart from the fact whether a large library with a great past and a rich collection and a librarian working in it is committed or a librarian in a small village.

Nowadays - in accordance with the reality and the facts - the differentiated unity of librarianship is mentioned more and more often. /Differentiation means the real and desirable specialization, the differentiated collections and services; unity means the flow of users' demands, orders among different libraries/. To be a librarian is not a homogeneous profession. It is not homogeneous either in knowledge, acquired skill or in the performed work.

This is why librarians, first of all, must take in various personalities and individualities. Variousness must present itself not only in personality signs but in the same degree in the engagement of librarians with variegated qualification. This demand is reálizable only if an adaptable training system is established. The first step to such a system is if students attending the basic university and college training majore in two branches of study /in addition to librarianship they have to attend another discipline, too/, but the postgraduate library training of other librariens disposing of basic training must be ensured, too.

H 511 VADÁSZ Ferencné: A központi szakmai továbbképzés 5 éve. 1970-1975. = Könyvtáros. 1976. 9.no. 507-510.p.

Five years of the central professional extension training courses. /1970-1975/

The Centre for Library Science and Methodology planned and organized in 1970 a

modern central professional extension training course. The five-year program had yielded good results. A short survey of the antecedents is necessary for making clear its modernity.

The library department of the Ministry of Culture has issued guidelines for extension training and stated three categories: a/ centrally organized extension training; b/ extension training organized by network centres; c/ extension training courses organized by large libraries functioning with a developed division of labour. The Centre for Library Science and Methodology received the task of organizing the central professional extension training courses.

In five years the Centre for Library Science and Methodology organized 84 conferences in Budapest and in the province with nearly 5000 participants. On these conferences, lasting for 2-3 days, librarians were informed about the Hungarian and international problems of library policy and library work; their contributions brought to light problems which offered useful information for the national guiding organs. The incontrovertible value of this extension training system presents itself, on the one hand, in the good contact between the guiding organs and the libraries, and on the other hand, it offered opportunities for a nation-wide acquaintance and exchange of experiences for various strata of librarians.

The real task of extension training - namely that qualified librarians should get acquainted steadily and thoroughly with modern knowledge developing quickly in our profession - can be solved only on courses of high standards. The teaching institutions are overburdened with the tasks of primary training and it cannot be expected that they take upon themselves the extension training, too. This is why, the Centre for Library Science and Methodology, again prepared and accomplished a new five-year experiment, on behalf of the Ministry, to organize a more effective central professional extension training.

The five-year program, prepared in 1970, had a twofold purpose: to prepare librarians theoretically and practically for a more contemporary provision of library service and for the provision of expectable new tasks.

It was a great luck that research organization of library science started at the beginning of the seventies in Hungary what brought about the solution of the co-ordination of research and extension training. Organized research has helped the purposefulness of extension training and raised its level; and at the same time students have been stimulated to improve their knowledge, to prepare individual studies and so the replacement of researchers has increased, too.

Extension training went on in two forms of courses; courses of high level, lasting 80-240 hours - mainly one-year courses - put the aim to transmit a fully new knowledge or to offer considerably new knowledge - mainly in the field of related sciences - and to enrich the thorough grounding of librarians engaged in a given subject field. The short courses, lasting 30-40 hours served some kind of practical purpose including theory and practice required by the set aim.

"Adoption of computers in libraries and documentation". The course had lasted for 18 months and offered an intellectual training - first of all for librarians in leading posts - to launch the mechanization

works planned in the National Széchényi Library and other libraries.

"Courses for children's librarians": 140 hours, one year.

"Extension courses for music librarians": 240 hours, one and a half year.

"Courses for church librarians": 150 hours, one year.

"Readers' service extension course": 180 hours, one year.

Classification courses for librarians: 140 hours, one year.

Objective course for the adoption of computers in libraries: This course lasted 140 hours and was attended by members of the National Széchényi Library who took part in the computerized production of the Hungarian National Bibliography.

The extension course for managers: lasted 70 hours and was intended for county library directors. This course was the first in a new series.

The short courses included:

reprography and preparing of manuscripts: 48 hours.
recording of Hungarian prints from the 18th century: 48 hours.
extension course for research methodology: 34 hours, intended for young researchers.

Those attending the long courses - altogether 400 persons - received certificates after having passed the examinations successfully. Library directors who passed the managers' training course had to prepare an original study selected free from one of the management science topics; on this basis they received the certificate proving the successful completion of the course.- The students attending the short courses did not pass an examination but received a document after having completed the practical tasks successfully.

NECROLOGY

H 512 SALLAI István: Sebestyén Géza. 1912-1976. = Könyvtári Figyelő. 1976.1-2.no. 5-8.p.

Géza Sebestyén /1912-1976/.

Géza Sebestyén took his teacher's degree at the Budapest University. After having taken his doctor's degree he received a scientific scholarship to the Collegium Hungaricum in Vienna. He acquired his library practice in the Budapest University Library. In 1937 he got to the National Centre for Book circulation and Bibliography as sub-librarian. In the course of his library practice he realized that libraries have a key position in the cultural life of a nation and this determined his whole career. Fleeing across the front in December 1944 he escaped to Debrecen and became the first government employee of the new, progressive Ministry of Religion and Education. In the completely reformed Ministry of Education he was appointed to the leader of the library department. His principal task was to prepare the organization to the People's Library Department of the National Library Centre. According to his plan the so-called system of regional libraries should be established. He elaborated the organizational and functional regulations for this system, started to organize the regional libraries. At the same time, he wanted to make them run as methodological, information and library propagande centr-

In 1949, he was appointed to the Central Library of the Technical University, Budapest where he worked till 1958 as leader of the acquisition department. He played an important role in the modernization of this library and in its formation to a uniform network. During this time he had never separated from the problems of national librarianship: he gave lectures at the university and wrote library notes. In cooperation with István Sallai, he wrote the work entitled "The Librarians' Manual" which, since then, has been published in a new edition; he also took part in the writing of library science text-books for the librarians' and adult educators' college. He participated in the organization of the Methodological Department established within the National Széchényi Library. In 1958, he became deputy director-general of the National Széchényi Library and one of his principal tasks was to develop the activity of the Centre for Library Science and Methodology which took up the place of the Methodological Department. In the sixties, when the building of the new national library came into the limelight he concentrated all his vigour on its establishment. Besides his official work he undertook important tasks in many fields of librarianship. He was the president of the Committee for Documentation and Library Standardization the general editor of the journal "Könyvtári Figyelő" /Library Review/; for years he presided the National Committee for Classification and was, at the same time, member of the editorial board for the publication of the complete Hungarian UDC edition; he was also member of the presidium of the National Council for Librarianship and Documentation and played an important role in the fulfilment of duties which were the share of Hungary or rather of the National Széchényi Library in the International Scientific and Technical Information System.

His sudden death interrupted an active life. At present we cannot even take the measure of the entirety of his activities.

HISTORY OF BOOKS, LIBRARIES AND PRINTING

H 513 The Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1826-1976. Ed. by G. Rózsa. Budapest 1976. 47 p. Illustrations.

The Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was founded 150 years ago. The majority of its holdings - about 2,5 million items - consists of scientific publications; old books and periodicals as well as most up-to-date publications.

The establishing of the Academy of Sciences /1827/ on Count István Széchényi's initiative was followed by laying down the foundations of the Library on 17th March 1826. A historian, the first president of the Learned Society, Count József Teleki offered his family library of 30 000 volumes to the Learned Society.

The Learned Society started its activities in 1831. The Academy did not have enough room to shelve its 30 000 volumes. The other part of the Library which was increasing rapidly by means of donations, acquisitions, subscriptions and exchanges was shelved in another place.

Count Teleki left his collection of books, paintings and coins to the Academy to be founded by will in 1814. The Academy's members also added works of high value to the Library. From the beginning the Society was keen on acquiring the most important scientific periodicals. International exchange relations were particularly important sources of acquisition. The first partner

was the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. The sending of exchange copies made it possible to establish personal contacts among the members of different national academies. By the means of exchange relations the Academy joined in the circulation system of the world of science. At the beginning codices, linguistic records and manuscripts were mainly presented to the Library by donators.

Owing to lack of space, equipment and personnel, it was only the periodicals and latest publications purchased or given on exchange which were accessible to members wanting to gather information. In 1837 systematic processing could be started. Having finished the processing, the Library was opened to the public on 23rd December 1944. Because of limited means at the time the 50 to 60 000 volume holdings could be used only by members of the Academy. During the years of neo-absolutism the Library was deprived of its right to deposit copies.

The present palace of the Academy was built in 1865, designed by August Stüler. Within two years the holdings in the palace were rearranged according to a new shelving system. A new catalogue-system was made, which consisted of topographical, alphabetical and subject catalogues.

The Library Committee attached to the Academy's Presidium and to the Board of Directors was set up in 1865. - From 1875 it was responsible for almost all the tasks of the Library. József Eötvös, minister of education prescribed the field of collection of the Library of the Academy. According to it the Library collected publications of scientific societies and institutions abroad, the most important scientific periodicals, dictionaries, works on linguistics and literary history, encyclopedias and handbooks as well as more important monographs. World War I created a catastrophic situation. The number of deposit copies of Hungarian books decreased, exchange relations were either cancelled or limited to institutions of the allied countries. The situation was not more favourable till the mid 1920's. Circumstances changed for better with the economic stabilization. Zoltán Ferenczi, chief librarian started subscriptions to the most important periodicals and revived exchange relations.

The period between the two World Wars was nothing but years of decline in the Library's history. It became underdeveloped and was closed to a wider public. One merit of this period was the developing of exchange relations, the Library continued maintaining relations with the academies of neighbouring states. During World War II the main task was to save the stocks. The palace of the Academy was hit several times during battles but fortunately the stocks suffered relatively slight damage.

In 1949, after the liberation, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences became the supreme scientific body of the country and this opened new area in the history of the Library, too.

New tasks necessitated the reorganization of the Library.- The present organization is as follows:

Independent units:
1. Acquisition Department
2. Processing Department
3. Department of Readers' Service
4. Information and Bibliographical Department
5. Periodicals Department
6. Department of Manuscripts and Old Books
7. Oriental Collection
8. Archives of the Academy
9. Department of Reprography
10. Department of Economic Administration

The publication describes, further on, the

acquisition policy, the international exchange and holdings. Besides the alphabetical and classified catalogues, the special collections of the Library have their own ones. There are different reading rooms and study rooms at the disposal of the users: 1. main reading room; 2. periodicals reading room; 3. reading room of the Department of Manuscripts and Old Books; 4. reading room of the Oriental Collection; 5. reading room for microfilms.

The Library of the Academy lends books to a limited extent. The Department of Readers' Service gives answers to verbal or written requests. The Library has its own bookbindery which besides bookbinding does restauration work, too. The Collection of Old Books is made up of the following parts:
1. The collection of incunabula; 2. The collection of old Hungarian books; 3. Old books published between 1501 and 1550; 4. Museum pieces; 5. Hungarian and foreign books published before 1850 and 1800.

Finally, the network and methodological work of the Library is presented.

H 514 REMETE László: Uj adatok Szabó Ervin és a Nemzetközi Bibliográfiai Intézet kapcsolatáról. - Könyvtáros. 1976. 5. no. 269-273.p.

New data on the connection between Ervin Szabó and the International Bibliographical Institute /Institut International de Bibliographie/.

Ervin Szabó /1877-1918/, sociologist, intellectual leader of the Hungarian socialist movement, organized the modern public library network in Budapest in the beginning of this century. He had a great share in the spreading of the decimal classification in Hungary. It was well known that in 1911 he had proposed the amendment of class 3 of the classification system of the International Bibliographical Institute and in connection with it he had been keeping in close touch with Paul Otlet; their co-operation was interrupted by the outbreak of the Great War.

Recently Marc Speilers, historian in Brussels, has discovered the correspondence between International Bibliographical Institute and Ervin Szabó /and two other Hungarian librarians/ in the files of the Institute. The material - though incomplete- is very rich: the Szabó Ervin Municipal Library has got hold of over 400 photocopies. The documents proved that Ervin Szabó had made certain comments on class 3 already in 1900 and had remained in connection with the International Bibliographical Institute. A number of letters deal with the work of the Bibliographica Economica Universalis; Gyula Mandelló edited this fundamental work in Budapest, in cooperation with the International Bibliographical Institute. A fragmentary note was found which deals with the proposals written by Ervin Szabó for the establishment of class 3 where it is mentioned wich proposals were accepted and which ones rejected by the Institute in the years 1912-13.

NATIONAL AND ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

H 515 ELEKES Péter: Az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár Nemzetközi Csereszolgálatának müködése. - Könyvtári Figyelő. 1976.1-2:no. 114-120.p.

The activity of the International Exchange Service of the National Széchényi Library.

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In the first decade of the twentieth century a demand became more and more powerful according to which beside the individually performed exchange work of libraries, a centre for exchange should be established, too, which could become a mobile and complex tool of acquisition. In the beginning the Distributing Committee for Foreign Books and Periodicals, established in 1912, took over the work of the Hungarian centre for exchange, later, in 1923, this task was taken over by the National Centre for Book Circulation and Bibliography. The present form was established in 1952 when within the National Széchényi Library the International Exchange Service became the centre for the exchange activity. This activity was regulated by the Minister of Education /No. 1960/101/. The International Exchsnge is one of the services performed by the National Széchényi Library. All members of the department have an excellent knowledge of languages, each linguistic area has its specialized official in charge. The International Exchange has some 600 partners.

On the basis of a cultural agreement the International Exchange carries on exchange, in the first place, with socialist countries. This is realized, in general, by an exchange activity carried out between the national libraries and in addition to the knowledge of subject specializations it can be considered as a mechanical exchange.

The exchange on the basis of cultural agreement includes also the exchange of journals and newspapers.

The exchange of publications issued by the libraries themselves is one of the primary exchange activities. The International Exchange forwards publications of the National Széchényi Library completely or partly - according to demands - and requests and receives publications of similar character.

The International Exchange performs an important exchange in the field of official documents, too; the publications arriving through it are fully forwarded to the Parliamentary Library.

The main task of the exchange of duplicates or surplus-copies is the increase of stock. In Hungary the Duplicate Centre functioning within the National Széchényi Library carries out the inland exchange of duplicates. This Centre gathers in the demands for foreign publications and forwards them to the International Exchange which performs the exchange.

Resulting from the subject specialization of the National Széchényi Library, one of the most important tasks of the International Exchange is the request for Hungarica which serve the completion of the national material. This task is carried out by the International Exchange in close connection with the Acquisition Department.

In 1975, the International Exchange Service maintained exchange relations with 441 partners from 26 European countries, with 33 partners from 15 Asian countries, with 15 partners from 11 African countries, with 94 partners from 10 American countries and with 10 partners from 2 countries of Australia and Oceania.

H 516 NÉMETH Zsófia: A vidéki tudományegyetemi könyvtárak szerepe városi könyvtárak ellátásában. = Könyvtári Figyelő. 1976.4-5.no,. 338-348.p.

The role of country university libraries in the library provision of their own city.

In the Hungarian library system the university libraries - especially the central li-

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braries of the universities - do not serve only education and research at the university but they also function as public libraries. The author discusses the difficulties and problems arising from this, and presents a suggestion for a more distinct outlining of the reading public of the country universities.

The author starts the train of her thought with the introduction of statistical data: she compares the readers' constitution at the university libraries in Debrecen and Szeged and at the large public libraries of these cities. The figures demonstrate that the university libraries of both cities, mentioned above - in spite of the confinedness of their reading rooms - provide also for a large number of secondary school pupils, inquirers, putting in mostly public educational demands. And they do this with the burdening of their own fundamental functions. It is true that mutualism is retraceable "on the other side", too, a great number of university and college students regularly takes the opportunity of public library services - in the first place that of lending. The "division of labour", however, produces a circulus vitiosus: university students force back the secondary school pupils from the reading rooms of public libraries while the surplus of secondary school pupils burdens the accommodation capacity in university libraries.

Further on the author refers to the concerning opinions in foreign professional literature /Soviet, East, and West German/ which represent equally the effort to offer a limited service for "external users". Hungarian library historical effort and the exploring of the possibilities of university libraries, prior to 1945, aimed at the conformity of scientific and public educational functions. The university library in Budapest /Central Library of the Eötvös Loránd University/ is in an easier situation due to the richer library environment of Budapest, its students can use the collections and reading rooms of other large libraries too. The university libraries in the country, however, can come up to their university tasks only if they outline their readers' circles more exactly. The problem is burning, the more so as the approach of departmental, and departmental group libraries /the "professorial collections"/ can be expected only if the central institution is capable of highlighting their requirements and meeting their demands, expectations, even with the establishment of individual research places. Starting from foreign and native examples the author describes further on the "external" users of the library in the circle of "students of university co-institutions", "adult readers of the city" /professors, researchers, graduates, participants in post-graduate courses/. The author emphasizes that with effacing the borders between public and research libraries local development should strive for library fulfilment of requirements and provision for readers.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

E 517 RÁCZ N. Aranka: Az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár tároló könyvtára. = Könyvtáros. 1976.9.no. 519-524.p.

The central storage library of the National Széchényi Library.

Discussions, lasting up till now, on storage libraries started at the turn of the century. In Hungary librarian researchers entered into the problem of storage libraries at the beginning of the fifties. The timeliness of this problem is connected with the storage city under construction built in the out-

skirts of Budapest. The linkage of the central storage library with the national library is reasonable because the selection and distribution of legal deposit copies, covering the Hungarian book production, as well as the centre for Hungarian and international interlibrary loan and exchange of publications, are concentrated here.

The tasks of the storage library are specified in storing duplicates and rarely requested documents and in making them available by interlibrary loan.

No idea of the rarely requested documents has been formed up till now; the separation of these rarely used documents from the historically established library stock and their separate storing is a hard task, full of contradictions.

Obsolescence is one of the reasons of seldom demand. Its degree and time are influenced by various factors. It is as difficult to determine the exact and generalizable notion of the fact, degree and time of obsolescence as that of rare demand. There is no document which cannot be requested by someone.

The determination of the idea of seldom request and the marking out of the separable parts of stock can be carried out only in the light of real demands of one single library. The analysis of the relationship between demands and holdings is a precondition on whose basis the libraries - beyond their duplicates whose criteria are determinable and withdrawal has been made possible by a legal rule - may separate, with due foresight - and hand the rarely demanded stocks over to the storage library. It is of scientific interest and that of the history of culture to leave untouched certain historically developed collections.

In Hungary the establishment of a storage library is connected with the destiny of duplicates and since the storage library under construction is not an institution for the performance of many functions it seemed proper to plan this storage library in conformity with the Duplicate Centre of the National Széchényi Library. This Centre will be the screen station for the storage library: it will process and offer the increasing duplicates to the libraries and the storage library can also select out of them.

The subject specialization of the storage library

While library stores are burdened with a large amount of duplicates on the basis of experiences gained by interlibrary loan, a considerable relative shortage in books is observable too. The relatively new libraries in the province are mostly in want of earlier publications, first of all, that of sociological works. The storage library will complete that literary basis which will become accessible by interlibrary loan.

The storage library, however, cannot be considered as a basis library for interlibrary loan. Namely, the majority of libraries request recent literature while the stock of the storage library commands, for the time being, completely and will later be on command of old material in the overwhelming majority.

Under the present circumstances the subject specialization of the storage library can be considered general. It selects from the incoming duplicates and preserves some copies. Such a one-copy preservation enables the best utilization of space. It establishes a surplus-fund of the valuable documents also worth for preservation in order to stop a possible later gap in the libraries and to refill their stocks.

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Examining the acquisition from the side of surplus-copies, the following documents can be included in the storage library; documents which need not be preserved; publications which do not belong to the subject specialization of the library; duplicates, i.e. superfluous surplus-copies; documents which are obsolete in respect of research, production and education, but are of historical value; non-scientific publications of historicultural value to be preserved for certain reasons; incomplete periodicals, serials.

Out of the rarely requested documents the following ones: publications older than a stated time limit /the time limit varies according to the subject specialization;/official publications; directories; telephone directories; university and college curricula; foreign newspapers, magazines, periodicals of non scientific character published abroad; documents published in less known languages; not developed, incomplete collections; products of sub-literature.

The organization, function and services of the storage library

The storage library will be part of the Duplicate Centre, within the organization of the National Széchényi Library. In the future this Centre will be divided into three sections: section for book circulation, storage library and reserve stack.

The section for book circulation will take over, process, circulate the entries of the offered documents; it will meet the incoming demands including also those of the storage library. This section will send the unrequested surplus copies to the reserve stack. It will maintain relationship with the International Exchange Service, with the trade and will send left-overs to the paper industry utilizable nowhere.

The storage library will request - on the basis of the lists issued by the section for book circulation - copies missing from its collection; it will provide these documents with location marks, store them and compile its own alphabetical catalogue;the storage library will keep an inventory record and report its holding to the national union catalogue; it will supply, by interlibrary loan, the libraries with the original documents or with their copies.

In addition to the storage library's one copy the reserve stack preserves generally three copies left over from the holding and after having offered them to the libraries; these are publications of lasting value as regards science, history of science and history of culture. These are reserved for later addition to the stock of libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

H 518 KÁROLYI Ágnes: A muzeumi könyvtárak és a társadalomtudományi információs rendszer. /Gondolatok a muzeumi könyvtárosok második konferenciája után./ = Könyvtári Figyelő. 1976. 3.no. 260-265.p.

Museum libraries and the sociological information system. /Reflections following the 2nd conference of museum librarians/.

The theoretical preliminary works with the purpose to organize the sociological information system have commenced in Hungary, too. The question, what role museum libraries will and may have in this system, has arisen.

The position of museum libraries is heteroclitic in several respects. These libraries are of so-called "two-fold restriction";

they are twitted with the parent establishment /the museum/ on the one hand and belong to the national or regional /county/ organization on the other.

The Restorer and Methodological Centre for Museums was established in 1974; one of its objectives is also the development of museum libraries. On the first conference of museum librarians, held in the year of its establishment, the problems of information exchange and cooperation were discussed. The topic of the second conference /January 1976/ was already more complex. Here the problems of information exchange and cooperation manifested themselves and the conference wanted to lay down the way how museum libraries can co-operate with other libraries /academic, university, county libraries/.

The cooperation in the subject field already takes for granted a certain development level of libraries participating in the cooperation. Though the library law, published in 1956, prescribed the development of the museum library network, the time, passed since then, proved that museum libraries with different subject specialization cannot be assembled in one network.

On the basis of all these the following problems appear in the field of musem libraries: the developed, specialized museum libraries, qualified for information services have been concentrated in Budapest. Museum libraries have far-reaching exchange relations abroad; at the same time they hardly take part in interlibrary loan within Hungary. The holdings of museum libraries are, in general, more valuable than those of other special libraries but, at the same time, they are processed less. Here the problems of labour and space shortage manifest themselves in an increased degree. These contradictions could be eliminated easier and quicker if the Restorer and Methodological Centre for Museums would fulfil the task of a methodological centre for libraries officially, too. It is a fact that in the absence of a network centre the Centre's activity has tended towards a methodological guidance so far. It had e.g. the draft of a directive for museum libraries prepared by the Centre for Library Science and Methodology. Its next task would be library training, continuing training and the realization of the above mentioned draft.

To the question what part museum libraries can have in the developing sociological information system the following answer can be given: on the negative pole of the enumerated couples of contradictions the methodological centre must get the opportunity to influence the situation favourably. As regards the facts, the existence of the developed, specialized museum libraries, the comprehensive international relations, the extremely valuable holdings indicate compulsorily to deal with them. If it comes to the organization of an information system in the main collecting fields of museums /museology, archeology, ethnography, fine arts, applied arts, contemporary history/ then it must be considered that modern information service is impossible without the participation of museum libraries.

H 519 MARTON János: A tudományos folyóiratok szerepe a biológus kutatók szakirodalmi tájékozódásában. = Tudományos és Müszaki Tájékoztatás. 1976. 5.no. 203-206.p.

The role of scientific journals in the information of biologists.

The Library of the Biological Research Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences carried out a survey in 1975 with the aim to determine the role of scientific

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journals in research. In the course of the investigation questionnaires had been distributed among the research workers in order to find out the most widely read journals. The breakdown of the copies prepared in 1975 and the distribution of the interlibrary lending were analysed. The list of the most frequented 15 cournals was compiled on basis of the processed data.

H 520 A Zala megyei Kórház orvosi könyvtárának és az Országos Orvostudományi Könyvtár és Dokumentációs Központnak Tájékoztatója. - Az Orvosi Könyvtáros. 1976. 1.no. 178 p.

Regional meeting of the medical library of the Zala County Hospital and the Hungarian Medical Library and Documentation Centre.

Every three years the medical library network centre, as one of the authorities for extension training, organizes a national conference while in the interim years regional meetings are held in different county cities. In 1975 the regional meeting which took place at Zalaegerszeg had two topics: the instruction of medical students for library and information knowledge and the literary service of the training hospitals, as well as the model of network decentres and liberation of sources.

So-called training hospitals are attached to the medical universities where medical students acquire knowledge by the sick-bed in practice. The first region where this training method was tested was in some county hospitals of Transdanubia, connected with the Medical University of Pécs. In addition to this, an integrated teaching form was introduced in the Medical University of Pécs: instead of subjects large fields of topics are taught in so-called study-blocks. These two joint experiments gave motives to medical librarians to exchange their experiences.

Mrs. Veronika Ruzsás, director of the medical library at the Medical University of Pécs, reported in her lecture that beside a strong central library it is necessary that librarians were well versed in the teaching plans and curricula of the university; they should be acquainted with the agreements between the university and the training hospitals and they should arise the medical students' interest in medical literature and develop their ability for literary research. She described the university's educational reform and the tasks of the library connected with it: with knowledge of the educational schedule the library acquires the basic lecture notes; the library does not only purchase the research and therapeutic literature but modern educational special literature, too.

The compulsory and recommended literature are arranged on open shelves for the students and a three hour lesson is given for them during the fourth term.

The university library supports the training hospitals with the following: bibliographies including the teaching basic materials are published and 3-3 sets, are kept in natura as deposits, professional advices are given whenever needed in writing and by telephone. Preference is given to requests for medical literature coming from physicians who are engaged in teaching.

András Bán, Mihály Bodosi, consulting physicians, summarized the experiences of their hospital, namely, that the libraries in their training hospitals have the conditions to start assisting medical students with special literature but development will be needed in any case. They expect assistance from the library of the Medical University of Pécs: 1. they want a warning about the newly published text-books, periodicals;

2. they request bibliographies covering the curricula of the coming term; 3. they want to receive literature dealing with teaching-technical knowledge.
All the other contributors discussed the practical problems of accustoming medical students to literary research.

Paul Weiss, deputy director of the Institut für Wissenschaftsinformation in der Medizin /German Democratic Republic/ reported in a review on his study tour with the purpose to study the automated information systems, MEDLARS and the mechanization results of Excerpta Medica and the West European information systems, traditional even today.

Edith Mante, collaborator of the same institute, engaged in the development of medical libraries, reported on the functioning of medical libraries in the GDR, with special regard to the medical library decentres in the counties and to the cooperation with general research libraries.

Mrs. Szepesi Benda Mária, leader of the network and methodological department of the Hungarian Medical Library and Documentation Centre, presented the model of Hungarian medical network decentres. Their functions in an ideal case are: literary research, selective dissemination of information, activity of sources /lending, interlibrary loan, circulation of periodicals/, network organizational activity /each subcentre organizes and co-ordinates the work of the member libraries attached to it/, aimed information for the member libraries, certain publishing activity /e.g. location list of periodicals, accessioning list, bibliographies/. In an ideal case, intellectual auxiliary services /translating and abstracting/, as well as technical auxiliary services /microfilm reader, quick copying device/ are added to these and the HMLDC participates in the information cooperation of the CMEA in the proper phase /in the early eighties/.

In a considerable part of the network decentres these devices and activities more or less function but they must be further developed. In this aspect the medical libraries of Budapest are lagging behind the hospitals in the country.

Ágnes Gyárfás and Mrs. Szilági Csés Mária dealt with the processing of sources, with the dissemination and with the future of joining in the international work.

Interlibrary loan came up again as a living practical problem. The readers' and librarians' opinion in this matter is that this service is not quick enough and not all libraries make a special point of it, this concerns, in particular, the larger libraries. It causes also problems that certain libraries offer the requested document in original, others send copies; for the purpose the smaller libraries do not possess financial coverage. International loan, performed through the national library has slowed down, too.

Mrs. Magdolna Kristóf reported on an investigation about the network, on the mistakes and virtues of libraries participating in interlibrary loan.

László Kominka presented two methods of journal circulation; the chain system and the star system. Circulation of journals is needed as long as the rising cost of periodicals exists. There are opinions according to which the overlapping of orders should always be elminated even when the price of periodicals will cheapen because in such a case selection can be widened.
Lively discussion developed, first of all, in connection with practical problems and everyday library matters.

H 521 BERZA László: A Fővárosi Szabó Ervin Könyvtár Budapest Gyüjteménye. = Könyvtáros. 1976. 4.no. 191-195.p.

Budapest Collection of the Szabó Ervin Municipal Library.

Hungary's largest local history collection of printed documents is the Budapest Collection functioning within the Szabó Ervin Municipal Library. The holding consists of 55 000 volumes, the number of other documents exceeds 200 000. The collection performs four kinds of functions:

1. Its scientific task is the collection and processing of printed documents on the history of Budapest.

2. Its cultural tasks is a comprehensive information work, propaganda activity, educational work on local history, the supporting of Hungary's local knowledge movement, the assisting of pedagogues, journalists, camera men, television men, book publishers, etc.

3. It offers a methodological assistance to other public libraries in the development of the local knowledge collection and in the editing of publications on this topic.

4. The documents processed in the Budapest Collection assist the work of organs performing economical and political guidance and this can be considered an administrative practical task.

The accessioning of the collection aims at completeness.

Works dealing with the description, with the economical, social conditions of Budapest, Pest, Buda, Óbuda and the outskirts, as well as part studies are included in the collection. Book rarities originating from the era of manuscripts are especially valuable parts of the collection. The collection of calendars is also a valuable part of the holding. Its earliest piece originates from the beginning of the 17th century. The cultural historic value of several calendars is increased by inscriptions.

The Budapest Collection collects only fictions connected with journals and newspapers referring to Budapest. In respect of printing history however, the collecting aims at completeness. Prints appeared in Pest and Buda up to 1848 are included in the collection apart from their local historical value.

The Collection receives small prints as legal deposit copies. The interest in old small prints proves the importance of this part of the holding for the future.

The picture collection is hardly 15 years old. At present it includes 45-50 000 photos stored in thematic order.

It follows from the local historical character of the collection that, in addition to the alphabetical and subject catalogue, a geographical catalogue plays an important role in its processing. The system of different files constitutes further processing tools. Among them that file stands on the first place which was prepared as a supplement to the Bibliography of the History of Budapest, /see H 184 and H 371/ completed in 1974. The colleagues, working with the Collection, plan its publishing in form of brochures, issued yearly in thematic order. When collecting the material for the Bibliography of the History of Budapest a picture-, portrait-, biographical catalogues, a geographical repertory, a calendar of events, a catalogue of fictions relating to Budapest, a pseudonym catalogue were effected.

The members working with the Collection plan to publish these important information manuals in the near future.

The Collection serves the research of local history with the help of well established information tools. According to the evidence of reference, diaries, scientific and popular scientific books, films, studies, television programs, newspaper and journal articles are prepared with the assistance of the Budapest Collection.

H 522 CZIBOLY Józsefné - SZŐKE Tiborné: A Fővárosi Szabó Ervin Könyvtár mozgókönyvtári szolgálata. - Könyvtáros. 1976.4.no.321-326.p.

Bibliobus service of the Szabó Ervin Municipal Library, Budapest.

The mobil library service is intended to complement the supply of the city branch libraries in Budapest. The two IKARUSZ-buses - formed for library purposes- have been offering lending services since the winter of 1973 and the spring of 1976 respectively, in some 26 stations. The bibliobus cannot be considered as a traditional branch library, here, first of all, the number of stopping places should be increased to the detriment of the lending period.

The circulation data of the first bibliobus have proved that the children's lending demands are even larger than expected. /On the way more new stations, linked to the schools had to be established./

58 percent of the readers was not library member earlier what ment that they needed more attention. 32 percent of the readers came over from other libraries referring to the advantages of the "door-to-door delivery". Readers make use of mobile library service more often than of traditional libraries.

Nearly half of the readers of the bibliobuses are pupils; among the adults, first of all, retired persons and young mothers spending their time at home on children-care, appreciate this new lending form.

The lending time of the first bibliobus run to 220 days in 1973, to 217 in 1974 and to 232 days in 1975. The starting holding of some 15 000 volumes has increased since then to its double. In 1975, the bibliobus had 2104 enrolled readers.

77,3 percent of the books lent is fiction. The relatively low proportion /22,7 percent/ of special literature loans characterizes the new readers' reading habits. Book reviews are organized from week to week attached to the programmes of the television and the radio by means of the tape recorder available for librarians.

The librarians of these bibliobuses have established close relations with the councils factories and schools of the city districts concerned. In addition to the financial support voluntary workers arranged the neighbourhood of the stopping places.

The lending hours of both bibliobuses are daily from 10 to 19 in 26 places, the stopping time, in general, takes two hours. The service in the bibliobuses is provided by one library leader, three librarians, one administrator, two stack-attendants and two chauffeurs.

H 523 FOGARASSY Miklós: Magyar-szovjet szeminárium a könyvtári ellátás központosítására. - Könyvtáros. 1976. 7.no. 379-382.p.

Hungarian-Soviet conference on the centralization of library supply.

The re-organization of supply systems providing for the state public libraries, the

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experiences of the centralization were the topics of the Hungarian-Soviet conference organized at Tatabánya and in Budapest in May 1976. Soviet librarianship was represented by the co-workers of the Lenin Library, Moscow and the National Library, Riga. Their previously forwarded lectures summarized the experimental foundation of centralization, the Resolution of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and the practical problems of the organization and the results achieved till now. In the course of the conference the library leaders from West-Hungary convened in Tatabánya and the library leaders from East-Hungary, invited to Budapest, propounded questions to the guests. The greatest part of these questions touched upon the "technical conditions" of centralization of state libraries, upon the connected legal problems as well as upon the centralized function of acquisition, processing and central information. In their replies the lecturers emphasized the gradual, continuous character of the organization, the improvement in the level of financial conditions and services, the methodological establishment of the change-over to a centralized system. As it turned out from the replies, the Soviet library guidance would be extended only to public libraries maintained by the state till 1980 and 4000 to 5000 centralized supply systems would be established. Up till now the organization of a joint central functioning as regards trade union and state public libraries was carried out only of experimental character. In other library fields /school, special libraries, etc./ such organizations will come only later.

H 524 MOHOR Jenő: Megjegyzések megyei könyvtáraink irodalomkutatási tevékenységéhez. = Könyvtári Figyelő. 1976. 1-2.no. 35-41.p.

Comments on the literary research activity in Hungarian county libraries.

Nowadays demands on libraries have ceased to be solely requests for books and reading pieces; demands for information have emerged increasingly why libraries, maintaining their fundamental tasks, have become information basis step by step. This new demand and task can be fulfilled completely only within the library system. The majority of information demands, emerging in the libraries, is of special literature character and appears to a considerable measure in regional public libraries. Due to reasons of order only county libraries are able to meet demands of such a character. In 1973, a study was prepared, entitled "Utilization of central services in county libraries"; this study proved that in two years Hungarian county libraries had prepared more than 400 literary researches. This study grouped the literary researches by UDC signatures on whose basis most of the material /182 pieces/ belongs to the 3. main class, within it 113 pieces were prepared from class 37; 18 pieces from class 33; 11 pieces from class 301; these are followed by 95 pieces from class 6; out of them 10 pieces from class 61; 13 pieces from class 62; 48 pieces from class 63, as well as the material of class 8. The breaking down by UDC did not seem to be differentiated enough so further examinations were needed; on the basis of this improvement the division of literary researches by topics gives the following picture:

researches dealing with library and documentation work: 8;
researches of ideological and political character: 41;
psychological subject: 14;
sociological researches: 16;
economic topics: 12;
organization-management: 4;
pedagogical, educational topics: 95;
researches relating to ethnography: 7;
local knowledge, local history: 8;
studies of environmental protection: 3;

physics: 4;
biology: 9;
medical science and public health: 11;
technics: 27;
agriculture: 46;
arts: 12;
sports: 3;
science of literature: 13;
linguistics: 6;
history: 18;
lists connected with persons: 38.

The analysis indicated the source of only a part of the literary researches; thus /if we leave aside those indicating one service/ only the division of 214 literary researches can be surveyed by sources. As regards the types of sources, bibliographies stand first /116/; the role of catalogues as sources is frequent /96/; repertories were indicated as sources in 82 cases, current journals in 23, reference books in 5 cases. In 97 cases the utilization of specialized information publications and services is referred to what, in our opinion, is a fairly low number.

A progress can be achieved only if Hungarian county libraries turn more courageously to the publications and services of the national special libraries and information institutes. The cooperation between public libraries should be improved both in the field of specialized literary information and that of the ensurance of services.

H 525 UROSEVICS Danilo: A magyarországi nemzetiségek könyvtári ellátása. Budapest. 1976. Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, Könyvtártudományi és Módszertani Központ. 33 p.

Library provision of national minorities in Hungary.

This publication consists of statistics and an evaluative study. The statistical data cover the library supply in altogether 340 settlements inhabited by national minorities. The following data are given about each settlement: the number of inhabitants; the holding of the public library both in Hungarian and in the language of the nationality, in 1974; the holding of the school library both in Hungarian and in the language of the nationality in 1974; the whole stock in the language living in the settlement in 1969 and 1974; the accessioning of national holding from 1969 to 1974; the circulation of this holding; the number of subscribed periodicals in the language of the given minority; budget allotted for the acquisition in the language of the nationality and funds received from other resources; the qualification, profession and knowledge of the respective language of the librarian/s/. The settlements are listed according to which basis library they belong, since the latter organizes and develops the library supply for the national minorities. Besides, the statistics include a statement on the utilization of the state support guaranteed for the basis libraries.

The evaluative study - relying on statistical data and on the state measures taken in this scope - analyses the development of library provision for national minorities, living in Hungary, /their number runs to some 500 000/having achieved since 1969. It lays down that, following the survey carried out in 1969, effective measures have been taken /publication of a basic stock list, guiding principles for the library provision for nationalities, marking out the basis libraries for nationalities, ensuring the funds for a central acquisition, etc./ Owing to these, over 100 000 volumes got into the library stock in languages of the national minorities between 1969 and 1974 and the number of newspapers and journals for nationalities increased considerably.

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The second part of the study draws attention to the disproportions and deficiencies which have to be eliminated. It deals with the tasks of cooperation and propaganda, whose performance is destined for the increased reading and utilization of the holdings for national minorities existing and developing properly.

H 526 VARGA Béla: Kisérlet a községek ujfajta könyvellátásáról Veszprém megyében. = Könyvtáros. 1976. 6.no. 337-342.p.

Attempt at a new kind of book supply at small villages in County Veszprém.

It is characteristic of the settlement structure in County Veszprém that the majority of settlements and villages is of a small population. This situation causes the complexity of county council public librarianship, and the non-satisfying solution of its problems up to this day.

The state of holdings in village libraries is insufficient. Local councils make efforts to ensure funds for acquisition but regular accessioning still causes serious troubles. In spite of all their efforts, small villages are not able to acquire even the most important reference books and the whole basic stock.

According to the planned new system of village library provision, the solution is an integrated system based on regional collaboration. This integration means the collaboration of council, trade union and school libraries in a relatively adjoining geographical territory. According to the plan, large libraries functioning in cities will be the basic institutions. Each of them will hold 30-40 settlements together and will function, in many respects, as independent library organizations. They perform the acquisition, registering, processing and distribution of the book stock centrally, but maintain the present decentralization in the field of services.

Small collections can perform their duties well if they are organic parts, built functionally one to another, of a larger network which offers gradual provision. A network is planned in the county in which the supply places can rely regularly and firmly on the basic institutions in the first place and on other collections in the county as well as on the big national libraries. The basic institutions, however, regularly contact with the supply places so the content and organizational borders disappear between the collections.

The basic institutions aim at completeness and purchase the products of Hungarian book publishing, providing a relatively quick distribution of books for the smallest settlements. In the new supply system the holdings must be divided into two groups:

1. The most important reference books and works to be determined later, which even small supply places need continually, belong to the basic stock. Their planned accessioning, acquisition and processing are provided by the basic institutions, they give these works, as deposits, to council and trade union libraries and - if requested - also to school libraries.

2. Other works belong to the varying, changing holdings. It is very important that the new supply centre should be sited in the centre of communication roads and that the present maintaining organs should be acquainted with and should appreciate the work of these libraries.

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CHILDREN'S, JUVENILE AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES

H 527 BALLÉR Endréné: A főváros általános iskolai könyvtárai. - Könyvtáros. 1976. 9.no. 525-528.p.

Elementary school libraries in Budapest.

The "Directives to improve library supplies for youth readers under 18", issued 5 years ago and the party decision on educational policy, published 4 years ago, have brought about a considerable change in the state of elementary school librar s in Budapest. Investigations in 1972 and 1974 still revealed serious troubles. There were no separate library premises at the elementary schools of Budapest, the reference stock was of inferior quality, popular scientific works constituted only 16-18 per cent of the holdings; the sum allotted for the building up of the stock often did not reach the amount of 1000 Forints, teachers performed library work without payment.

On the basis of figures from the school year 1975-76 important changes took place, among others, as a result of a considerable financial suport of the municipal council. These changes are the following:

1. the amount for acquisition is nowhere under 2000 Forints, in average it reaches 6000 Forints;
2. all elementary schools in Budapest have reference libraries;
3. 7,6 library units fall to the share of one pupil;
4. libraries have acquired 15-20 copies of the books utilizable as working tools on the lessons;
5. separated library premises are in one half of the schools;
6. all librarians receive salary;
7. in a number of district schools the deposit stocks are placed even in special school-rooms.

The number of lessons held in the library is increasing too. Demonstration classes are envisaged for the teachers of sciences to arise their interest in the lessons to be held in libraries. In certain schools even library circles function already.

The greatest concern is that school librarians have to teach in full time and beside this they must perform their manifold tasks.

H 528 BALLÉR Endréné: A fővárosi gimnáziumok könyvtárai. - Könyv és Nevelés. 1976.2.no. 63-68.p.

Secondary school libraries in Budapest.

In the years 1974-1975 the Budapest Municipal Council examined the work of 37 secondary school libraries functioning under its guidance. The aspects of the examination were the following ones: the data of the school /the number of pupils, branches, etc./; objective and personal conditions in respect of the library; the analysis of the holdings; the place and role of the library in the educational-didactic work.

There are great differences in the library work of certain schools, not only as regards the personal and objective conditions but also in the definition of library tasks and in the reading-pedagogical practice. The sensible approach of the school-management, the perception of the pedagogical role of the library, the adoption of methods for the independent acquiring of knowledge, the professional and pedagogical training of the teacher-librarian make a better use even of more moderate possibilities.

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As regards the personal conditions, full-time librarians work in 84 percent of the 37 secondary schools, librarians have less classes a week in 13 percent of the schools while honorary librarians work in 3 percent of the secondary school libraries. The partial exemption from teaching means 5 hours weekly, during this time, however, fruitful library work cannot be expected. 37 percent of the librarians have university qualification - combined with another subject. 27 percent passed - in addition to university pedagogical qualification - a lower grade librarian examination. The extension training of full-time librarians goes on in special courses and in team activities.

The school librarian participates also in other educational activities of the school which organically complement the library work /contests, exhibitions, organization of celebrations, etc./. Full-time librarians may also teach a group of pupils to their special subject. For this work they get overtime-wage. Except one, each of the libraries examined, has its own premises. The dimension and suitability of the premises vary: 19 percent of the premises consist of one room of more than 50 m^2 of ground space, in 47 percent of the cases the library consists of more rooms with more than 50 m^2 ground space and in 32 percent of the secondary school libraries the ground space is less than 50 m^2. The arrangement of the premises is advantageous if it fits for the accommodation of a whole class. Many of the libraries do not meet the requirements of a modern library with open shelves. 20 volumes of the holdings fall to the share of one pupil in average. /57 percent of the libraries, however, must still face a discarding of wide scope/. Out of the 37 libraries only 24 are uniform libraries for pupils and teachers which answer the Guidelines of the Ministry of Education, issued in 1973. The composition of the holdings is varying; each secondary school started to develop its popular scientific and special literature stock whose proportion is now 60:40 percent. Efforts are made to acquire 2-3 copies of those publications which are used as working tools on the lessons. /Encyclopaediae, maps, reading books, plant and animal identification handbooks/. Several secondary schools have rich holdings of museum value which, in many places, are used for demonstration. Schools do not make sufficient use of information possibilities offered by journals. There are places where journals are not even stored in the libraries. Only one library collects audiovisual documents and media though a secondary school library model of multi-media collection would be desirable. Regular library classification systems can be found in 43,2 percent of the libraries and in 50 percent of the schools there are utilizable catalogues.

The sums, allotted to the development of the stock, range from 5 000 to 70 000 Forints in most of the cases, the yearly development funds are between 20 000 - 30 000 Forints; less than this is not enough to the planned development of a school library.

Lessons of library knowledge are ever more frequent in secondary schools /within the formmasters' hours/, as well as special lessons held in the library.

Lending hours /opening time/ in case of full-time school librarians are 24 hours weekly which must be laid down in the timetable, too. On the basis of the experiences, gained in course of the examination, the article summarizes the most important tasks.

H 529 KISFALUDY Sándor: Muzeális értékek az iskolai könyvtárakban. - Könyvtáros. 1976. 5.no. 263-266.p.

Museum pieces in school libraries.

Old-standing school libraries or library fractions are outstanding relics from the past of schools so they train affectively for school-traditionalism; a considerable part of the holdings is usable for demonstration in education, whose emotional effect is - in this case - not negligible. These libraries and even the fractions represent an almost inappreciable national value that is why making them accessible for scientific research is a public concern.

At present the National Széchényi Library is processing the books prior to the 19th century, available in Hungarian libraries. It appears from the gained data that many school libraries possess extremely valuable materials from codex fragments and manuscripts, to the volumes of the so-called Old Hungarian Library. Rare books of museum value are available in old famous secondary schools. Unfortunately, the ravages of war are retraceable in the school libraries, too.

At the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies the Central Library of Education and Museum made redoubled efforts to investigate the problem of stock arrangement in school libraries; this problem was discussed also on meetings. On the basis of all these, attention has turned towards the libraries and ministerial guidelines and recommendations have been stemmed to solve the problem.

The first step is, of course, to process the stock which is of no use without perfect records. The possibility for a proper filing must be established. In a number of school libraries the collections of museum value are united with the living stock. These have to be set apart and the museum material handled separately. An exact recording should be started as soon as possible because inventories ensure the care of books on the one hand, and catalogues the usefulness of the stock on the other.

Today the problem of restoring the books damaged during the centuries became a task brooking no delay. In the first place the maintaining councils have to ensure the conditions; they have to provide for the financial and personal conditions. Schools, libraries and their leading organs are responsible, too, for rescuing, preserving this important national asset and making it a living source.

H 530 SUBA Imre: A szakmunkásképző intézetek könyvtárainak helyzete. - Könyvtáros. 1976. 9.no. 528-531.p.

The state of libraries in vocational training schools.

In 1967 the Ministry of Culture, together with the Ministry of Labour have accomplished an investigation concerning the library situation in vocational training schools. This investigation has proved that libraries in such schools are treated unprofessionally and unmethodically, accessioning is occasional, the amount for accessioning is as little as 4,7 Forints for each pupil, there are no catalogues, the records of lending are confused.

In 1969 the Ministry of Labour issued library statutes for the schools under its province and since then the situation has improved. This, however, did not concern institutions under the supervision of other ministries /30 per cent/. A decisive change occurred when, starting from January 1, 1974, vocational training schools came under the uniform guidance of councils.

The effect of this guidance is already perceptible in the statistial data from the school year 1975-76. The amount for book purchase has increased to 29 Forints while the number of books to 6.9 volumes per pupil what means that in this respect they are not far from the results of other school types. As compared with the 25-30 per cent 5-6 years ago, 44 per cent of the pupils borrowed books from the library this year. In the 268 school libraries there are 37 per cent full-time librarians, 26 per cent honorary librarians, 20 per cent receive exemption from teaching, and 17 per cent of the staff are voluntary workers. According to the statement of the school inspection the professional activity of the libraries has developed a good deal and the utilization of books during the classes has also increased.

The tasks are as follows: the libraries must become the basis of the educational-instructional work; classes held in libraries should become practice and in its interest the lack of premises, experienced in many places, must be ceased; the one-sidedness of the holdings /predominance of belles lettres/ must be modified. On staff conferences the importance of libraries should be made clear to the directors of the institutions, thus they may develop a modern library attitude in their teaching staff.

H 531 VARGHA Balázs: Gyermekkönyvtárak ma és holnap. Számvetés az irányelvek megjelenésének évfordulójára. = Könyvtáros. 1976. 5.no. 251-255. p.

Children's libraries at present and in the future. Summing up the Directives on the anniversary of their publication.

The "Directives to improve the library supply for young readers under the age of 18" were published in 1972. /See abstract no. H 64/. The present article examines how the principles included in the Directives worked and how they were realized, to what extent they are still valid as regards the perspectives of supplying young people, in particular elementary school children.

The period from 1957 to 1972 brought about the strong development of children's local libraries. The era of building school libraries started - or at least it would have been good if it had started - with the Directives.

The article takes issue with the opinion that considerable distinctions should be made between local and school libraries in respect of their holdings and methods. All the achievements of the children's libraries are applicable and should be used in school libraries. Moreover, libraries in schools have to fulfil special tasks which can be solved only there.

The basis for all kinds of activities at school can be furnished only by a library located in the school and not by a children's library.

The Directives determine the dimension and functions of the school library too modestly. If we conceive a collection of books and tools which can supply groups of pupils and which is, in addition the supply centre of each school activity, then the lower limit of the basic area must be the treble of the 50 m^2 laid down in the Directives.

The ministerial document entrusts the tasks to the children's libraries more bravely and lastingly. The directives for the libraries of joint maintenance are correct but still to be improved.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

H 532 VESZI József: A komplex müvelődési intézmény /a nevelési központ/ fogalma és létesitésének szükségessége. = Pedagógiai Szemle. 1976. 4.nó. 312-320.p.

The idea of the complex cultural institution /educational centre/ and the necessity of its establishment.

The cooperation of independent cultural systems is essential. One must realize that libraries, museums, etc. should and could be better used in the course of education. "Classes" held in libraries and museums are worth more than those in schools but a real effect cannot be achieved without an uninterrupted, deliberate preparatory work.

After the cultural decision adopted by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in 1972, the Association of Hungarian Architects suggested to build /or to alter/ merged institutions that ensure the fulfilment of instructional, educational, cultural, communal and sport functions in individual geographical territories.

Up to the present, complexity as an effective and economical operational form has gained ground in the collectivity of community centre - public library which in middle and higher settlements is enlarged with theatre, cinema and concert areas, possibly with catering areas, too.

The basic principles for complex cultural institutions are:

1. Where aptitudes are given, complex cultural institutions should be established.

2. Demands facing qualified cadres are as follows: wide general erudition, knowledge in pedagogics-phsychology and pedagogics-sociology, pedagogics-oriented way of thinking and practice. The missing special knowledge should be acquired step by step.

3. The institutional system should be made complex and up-to-date with various collections /book-and mechanical data collection, museum, film collection, sound collection/ that variegated affects together influence people.

4. In the complex community centres people should be considered as a homogeneous totality and not as participants /who can be written out in the statistics/ making use of several services.

5. The acquiring of knowledge, the adoption, the creation, the renewal, the relaxation must prevail in an integrated way.

6. The integrated processes must be planned according to the features of four age levels /children, young people, adults and pensioners/.

7. The institution as an architectural concept includes all versions starting from a simple building group up to a cultural palace. The building itself does not ensure either the complexity or the collective educational effect.

8. Tasks must be harmonized gradually starting from the present situation and complex connections should be created between the individual cultural branches.

9. The right institution should be selected from the following possible variations: basic unit /elementary school, club library, community centre/, middle grade unit /merger of secondary schools and middle grade educational institutions/, higher units /merger of colleges and different basic, middle grade and higher institutions/.

10. The range of effect varies too: it can extend from the narrower settlement parts to the centre of the regional agglomeration.

11. The institution can be reduced to zones: the area of promoters /teachers, stimulators, activists/, collections /books and media/, areas /for readers and pupils/, then club areas /for informal conversations and meetings/, public areas /exhibition rooms, theatre, etc./ propaganda areas and areas convenient for open air actions.

12. Freedom for initiatives and experimenting should be ensured for the new institutions as well as exemption of earlier tasks and obligations.

LIBRARY MECHANIZATION

H 533 PETHES Iván - TOLNAI György - TURCSÁNYI Tamás - VARGA Jánosné: ETO jelzetek számítógépes rendezése. - Könyvtári Figyelő. 1976. 1-2.no. 56-87.p.

Computerized arrangement of the UDC.

The method of arranging UDC systems with computers is described in the present article; it is part of the Computerized Information System of Bibliography and Documentation /CISBD/. The CISBD system is developed jointly by the Scientific Information Service of the National Centre for Management Training and the Computer Technology Institute of the Ministry of Labour for the sake of contemporary handling and publishing of library and documentation information. The processing concerning the documents and the information consists of two parts: factographical and content parts. The system solves the content processing with the help of UDC, the elaborated subject heading system, the annotations, abstracts and digests. Retrieval in the collected stock and the selection of the holding can be carried out on the basis of whichever unit part of the entering, both from the factographic and content parts.

We know that UDC is a hierarchic classification system. Signatures can be arranged in it according to determined rules. The arrangement has two generally known forms: to arrange the UDC signatures "strictly" by determined rules in complete depth; to arrange stressed main concepts under "subject groups". With the establishment of the CISBD a twofold basic function, arising from it, was intended for the computerized arrangement of UDC signatures. The task had to be approached from the structural side of UDC signatures, the signature itself had to be determined, its elements and set of signs examined, the rules for the compound put down. Thereafter the criteria and rules of sorting into subject groups and strict order had to be determined. This ensured that from the signature of free length but fixed order a sorting principle, carrying a determined function, could be developed.

The decimal number is the principal symbol which carries the notion of UDC signatures. In the interest of simplification the complete sign of zero is omitted in front of the decimal numbers included in the signatures which enables the building up of the hierarchy among the signatures of identical kind. To link the signatures and to differentiate the signature units such punctuation marks /+/:[]' are used which have logical and sorting roles. When constructing the compound signatures, an obligatory order was determined.

UDC signatures can be arranged in a determined and fixed sequence. The sorting may cover the whole signature or one part of it. UDC signatures, included in a determined data field and entered once into the CISBD, become receptive, following

the entering, to the content approach and selection of information. UDC signatures suitable for the provision of these two functions provide for their tasks partly as well-ordered and partly as unregulated stacks.

The CISBD converts the UDC signatures for the purpose of mechanical sorting; it examines the signatures from species to species, interpretes them and prepares accordingly the converted signatures. Such a reversibility is already suitable for arrangement according to the individual sorting rules of the computer. Displaying the signature units the algorithm established converts the UDC signatures according to the following aspects: it handles signatures of optional length and compound, it enforces the rising sequence within the simple signature; in case of complex signatures, displaying the signature units, it adopts the standardized advantage rule; in case of complex signatures it handles the homogeneous and heterogeneous compounds as well and also all variations of the compounds.

H 534 ZSIDAI József: A kohászati mágnesszalagos információs rendszer. = Könyvtáros. 1976. 6. no. 331-335.p.

Information system based on magnetic tape in the field of metallurgy.

The author is the director of the Central Library of the Technical University for Heavy Industry in Miskolc, where the METADEX service based on magnetic tape has been functioning since 1974.

At the beginning of his study he describes the METADEX service based on magnetic tapes. He emphasizes that computerized information always puts to test the traditional library services. If the service is not coupled with the presentation of original literature, it cannot achieve its real aim. From the 991 periodicals processed by METADEX 748 are available in Hungary /79 per cent/. However, 50 per cent of the items, included in METADEX are taken from 58 journals and all of them are available in Hungary what means that the most frequently abstracted journals are to be found completely.

The University of Miskolc ensures the supply with the original literature whether it is available in Hungary or not. As a consequence, the number of interlibrary loans has increased, 2500 - 3000 items are requested yearly. The number of copies, appartaining to the service runs to about 100 000 pages. The University plans to improve the Hungarian literary bases in a way that the enterprises, institutions, making use of them, forward a certain part of their own funds for acquisition to the common foundation and due to this the service will improve. The central conception of the chapter is that the development of a special literary basis must be adjusted to the requirements of the computerized service.

Treating the problems of economicalness the data of costs analysis in Hungary are given. The traditional form of the service- the abstracting journal and the attached index - would cost Forint 46 320.- for each enterprise but the costs of the maintenance of working places, personal, etc. are not included. On the other hand, METADEX watches one theme for Forint 6 000.- yearly. If an enterprise orders 10 themes in a year and, on the average, receives 100 items for each theme yearly, further on, supposing that the precision ratio of the retrieval literature is 65 per cent, the copying dues for each page Forint 6.- then the enterprise receives the primary literature of valuable material for Forint 39 000.- Taking into consideration other

costs, the enterprise can solve its information needs for Forint 100 000.-

If, however, the costs and the likely savings are considerd not from the standpoint of one enterprise but of national scale, the proportions are even more favourable. In Hungary some 50 enterprises, institutions are interested in this service. For them a well organized, centralized service makes it superfluous to acquire Metals Abstracts and its fittings. The savings in the field of qualified labour power are especially well-marked because the computerized service substitute for some 50 engineer-documentalists.

INFORMATION,
DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATICS

H 535 Az Epitésügyi Tájékoztatás Központ szerepe az ágazati tudományos és müszaki tájékoztatásban. Összeáll. szerk. Kiss Sándor-Kovács Dezső. Budapest 1975. 90 p. Illusztr.

The role of the Information Centre of Building in the scientific and technical information.

The central information institute of the building sector of the Hungarian national economy came into being in 1950. During the 25 years which have elapsed, it has done significant and successful work until it has got from the simple tasks of book publishing to the performance of the manifold and complex scientific, technical, documentation, information and publicity activity. The significant stages of development coincide with the main phases of the development of Hungarian building, and the Institute has always regarded it as its duty to promote the realization of the building political, technical and economic achievements of the building sector by its particular means and services. In accordance with its scope of duties, it has assisted the scientific, technical and economic work of researchers concerned with building science, investors, designers and contractors, the managing organs of building, builders - among them those building with private resources-, that is, the entire field of Hungarian building - by its wide documentation basis, by providing differentiated documentation services, by technical translations, by the organization of exhibitions and shows, by the production and distribution of technical, educational and documentary films and sound film strips, by its microfilm and building photograph activity, by the performance of publishing and printing task, as well as by its up-to-date building shows and its free private building service.

The Institute has established wide foreign and Hungarian informatory relations, collecting, processing and disseminating building information on the basis of bilateral agreements for cooperation and extensive relations of exchange of documents. It has contractual bilateral cooperation relations with 24 Hungarian and foreign organizations and institutes, respectively. The exchange of relations cover 230 different organizations of 60 countries.

In the framework of the sectoral, coordinated programme of international cooperation, the Information Centre of Building participates in the work of the information organs of the CMEA. It is the Hungarian basic institute of the International Scientific and Technical Information System of the Building Sector /ISTISBS/. It has been a member of the Conseil International du Bâtiment /CIB/ since 1969, it participates in the work of the information organs of the Council, and it performs active activity in several other working groups.

The number, the professional standard of the workers of the centre has increased parallel with the growing tasks, with the quantitative and qualitative change of services, the vaise of production has increased. The number of machines, equipment, means necessary for the realization of the tasks, even if modestly, has constantly increased, and today already an up-to-date printing machine park, film and photographic appliences ,as well as equipment needed for the mechanization of information serve the information work.

The centre has been awarded high distinctions in several cases by the managing organs in acknowledgement of the role and achievements of the enterprise.

The results achieved during the 25 years, the responsibility felt for the sectoral information based on the experiences gained so far encourage the Information Centre of Building to continue its work in order to promote the realization of the great tasks facing the Hungarian Building industry and to serve the progress of building affairs by up-to-date information and publicity work.

H 536 HEGYI Nándor - VOITH Éva: A helyi információs rendszerek tervezése, szervezése és müködése. 2. kiad. Budapest, 1976. Országos Müszaki Könyvtár és Dokumentációs Központ. 342 p.

Planning, organization and functioning of local information systems.

The authors distinguish two sub-systems within the information systems at enterprises and institutions: that of the statistical-accountancy and the so-called profession. The authors place the marketing sections of enterprises and the library-information organizations and functions among the information sub-systems.

The planning of local professional information systems arises from the information needs of the maintaining institutions /enterprises, institutes/ to the performance of their research, production and development tasks. The functions and services of the libraries and the information sections are circumscribed this way. The presentation of the methods and documents for the determination of special literary information needs and demands are particularly emphasized. In the supplement practical examples are given for the arrangement of investigating demands and requirements, the regulation of procedures and description patterns for the scope of activities are also shown.

The working processes of local special libraries are deduced from the services and patterns for the organization of procedures are presented. Services, receivable and to be taken over from external information institutions are considered as well as the method of their inclusion into library activity.

The publication creates a connection between the procedures and the organizational building up is always subject to the requirements of the reasonable organization of processes. For the co-ordination of functions and scopes of activity detailed and analyzing tables are given.

H 537 MOLNÁR Imre - VASS István: A magyar épitésügyi tudományos és müszaki információs rendszer korszerüsitése, különös tekintettel a NTMIR kialakulására. Budapest, 1975. Épitésügyi Tájékoztatástudományi Központ. 169 p.

The modernization of the Hungarian scientific and technical building information with special regard to the development of the International Scientific and Technical Information System.

The paper reviews the task of the modernization of the scientific and technical build-

ing information system by investigating its environment and components in Hungary, by taking into consideration the developments and endowments of the international environment, primarily that of CMEA. It lists conclusions and proposals on the basis of the investigation and analysis of the main questions characterizing the situation. The fundamental aim of the paper is the orientation of the view of information experts, organizations performing information activities and of the managers concerned to the tasks of the International Scientific and Technical Information System and to the obligations devolving on us from them.

The material of the paper is discussed in 8 chapters /Chapter 1-2 and 5-8 were written by imre MOLNÁR, Chapters 3-4 by István VASS/. Chapters 1-4 are parts of a knowledge communication character. Chapters 1-2 review the role and situation of scientific and technical information - in general, including the building and information aspects of the comprehensive Programme of the CMEA as well. It is this part of the paper where the necessity of modern information cooperation and the importance of collaboration, cooperation and division of labour are formulated emphatically.

Chapters 3-4 contain a review of the international environment of the Hungarian scientific and technical building information system. They present that environment which may exert influence on the modernization of the Hungarian system and that international information system resp., to which the information subsystem of Hungarian building should be connected. In Chapter 3 comprehensive information systems of global proportions are presented like the UNISIST, the Chemical Abstracts Service, the INIS, the INSPEC, the MEDLARS. However, the complex of the International Scientific and Technical Information System /ISTI/ under construction is also presented in this chapter.

Chapter 4 characterizes the ISTI of the Building Sector, the subsystem of ISTI - on the basis of the fundamental documents accepted in the course of international harmonization.

Chapter 5-8 are concerned with some development problems of ISTI and ISTISBS, resp., and with the problem of the modernization of the Hungarian subsystem, resp. Chapter 5 explores the tasks of development to be solved in the course of an analysis of a few problems of fundamental character - on an international scale.

Chapter 6-7 give a review of the Hungarian building system TMI. Taking the endowments of the present into account, and taking into consideration the international conditions and requirements these chapters give an outline of the necessary and possible development trends of the system, taking one by one the creation of the organizational conditions, the elaboration of intellectual aids, the provision of technical means and the determination of the economic requirements. The particular, partly new-type products of the planned system to be expected are also presented. At the end of Chapter 7, a brief summary can be found about the most important tasks to be solved.

Chapter 8 allows an outlook on the expected course of development, formulating the step-wise course of the realization of the complex system. The paper is concluded by a few considerations concerning the continuous maintenance and perfection of the developed system.

The works of professional literature used are listed in 16 items in the bibliographic part.

H 538 Sz.NAGY Lajos: Szempontok a szakirodalmi tájékoztatás továbbfejlesztéséhez a magyar irodalomtudomány területén. - Könyvtári Figyelő. 1976. 4-5.no. 325-337. p.

Aspects of the improvement of special literary information in the field of the Hungarian science of literature.

Researchers' needs and demands must be sized up comprehensively and one has to cross them with the present state of information media in order to develop special literary information systematically and effectively. The researchers' references, too, can present a certain picture about the requirements. Processing the references of studies from the special journals "Irodalomtörténeti Közlemények" /Notices on Literary History/, vol. 1973-74, and "Irodalomtörténet" /History of Literature/, vol. 1974-75, the following can be laid down:

1. References to books are more than double as much as references to periodicals; articles, however, are few in number which do not refer to periodicals at all /12 per cent/.

2. 53,3 per cent of the references to books concern books published after 1945, the majority of the references to journals /61,9 per cent/, however, concerns periodicals published prior to 1945. The proportion of periodicals from 1900 to 1945, among them especially that of newspapers, is extraordinarily high.

3. For researches of the materials prior to 1800, works from abroad and those of the adjoining sciences are needed to a greater extent. Among the latter works of historical science make a headway.

4. In the research of resources following the year 1800 the role of non-current periodicals is especially important.

After having assessed the existing information media it can be stated that personal and literary bibliographies are small in number, the processing of current resources is lagging behind; one part of the literary and literary science periodicals of the 20th century, as well as the literary and cultural materials of newspapers are unexplored and the manuscript catalogues are also few in number.

The following tasks should be performed on the basis of the comparison of the above two data groups, as well as of the asked researchers and librarians as regards the traditional information media:

1. The preparation of personal bibliographies of scholarly character;
2. The preparation of the missing repertories of literary-cultural journals from the 20th century as well as the processing of cultural columns /articles/ in leading newspapers published between the two world wars;
3. The preparation of the national location list including the literary and literary science periodicals;
4. Co-ordinated, joint processing of manuscript collections in three principal Hungarian clearing stations;
5. Organized, regular processing of non-published resources.

To all these, the co-operation of special libraries, their planned division of labour and the hierarchy of tasks according to demands are fundamentally important. Further investigations of demands are needed to clear up the following exactly; what depth should sound and picture materials as well as the foreign literary science periodicals be processed to; what kind of literary bibliographies are needed; in what proportion should materials of the adjoining sciences appear in the special bibliographies.

H 539 RÓZSA György: Információs forradalom, vagy "kettős Micimackó-effektus"? = Tudományos és Müszaki Tájékoztatás. 1976. 6.no. 239-242.p.

Information revolution or "double Winnie-the-Pooh effect?"

The number of publications dealing with the problems of the so-called "information revolution" has greatly increased of late years. The numerical growth of traditional and non-traditional publications is not disputable, either empirically or statistically. Yet, the question arises whether there really is a revolution or rather an inflation.

Similarly to nature and environment information became "polluted" following from the haphazardness of special literary "production".

According to the most up-to-date, i.e. cybernetic approach, scientific information carries a double semantic content. On the one hand, it means activity and on the other one the product of this activity which finds shape in a further intellectual production. According to the cybernetic attitude such a production can be either noise, data or information, theoretical generalization transferring important knowledge in the strict sense of the word.

Modern, definite information tries to strain out noise and is the field of primary reports. Even information services of the highest level do not exceed the summing up of relevant knowledge on a subject; they, in themselves do not report important knowledge but inform of them, that is they are of secondary character.

A hypothesis can be proposed according to which the growth of the number of traditional and non-traditional reports is not in proportion to the number and quality of new knowledge included in them.

An essential restriction of bounds as regards the so-called information explosion can be approached by rational and gradual international arrangement of primary publications; such a proposal was made by Professor Bernal already in 1948 and was further developed by academician Dubinin in 1962.

No radical change can be expected in the information flow as far as primary literature does not "lose weight"; the situation is the same as in Milne's story: Winnie-the-Pooh cannot leave Bunny's house where he has stuffed himself with food and therefore declares that entries are good but exits are narrow so he has to wait until he loses weight. The second Winnie-the-Pooh effect is connected with secondary literature. Winnie-the-Pooh who goes out hunting with Piglet, believes that he is on the track of a weasel although the tracks are his own ones which he and Piglet have been followed round and round.

H 540 SARDY Péter: A megyei könyvtárak és a társadalomtudományi tájékoztatás. = Könyvtáros. 1976.6. no. 346-349.p.

County libraries and sociological information.

The national special libraries in Hungary are concentrated in Budapest so specialists living in the province have no connection with these libraries. However, there is a number of information users for whom the services offered by national special libraries /information centres/ would be far too much, who want to receive more selected information. Therefore it would be more expedient if the county libraries provided information on sociological liter-

ature for e.g. the co-workers of the county and local councils as well as for those of the party organizations, the leaders of the middle sized and small companies, for practising teachers, lawyers, economists, etc.

The two principal types of the necessary services are current information on permanent subjects falling into the line of the specialists concerned and retrospective information on the literature of individual problems when occasion arises.

How can the county library provide for the task? 1. The library acquires every secondary publication which is needed for its own information activity and acquires the reference books, the basic journals and monographs of the required subject field.- 2. The library assesses the users' demands according to the subject matter and depth of the information, differentiating between the demands of researchers and practical specialists.- 3. The library passes properly selected special literature or similarly selected and/or processed secondary information to the users. To this the aid of qualified specialists who live in the county and are well informed in special literature, must be called in. Demands which cannot be fulfilled by the library itself must be forwarded to other libraries or institutions.

REFERENCE MEDIA

H 541 SZÁVA-KOVÁTS, E.: A földrajztudományi folyóiratirodalom hivatkozás állományában mért felezési idő számszerü értékének változása a publikáció-robbanás korában. = Tudományos és Müszaki Tájékoztatás. 1976. 10. no. 401-412.p.

Variation of the half-life of lfterature in the population of references cited in geographical journals in the age of the publication explosion.

The article concludes the first part of the author's investigations into the half-life of literature - a concept having become popular in information for supposedly measuring the rate of obsolescence of scientific and technical literature - and its variations. At the macro-level the study was based on natural science journals, at the meso-level on geographical journals.

As an approval test of the past investigations the article presents the variation of the half-life of literature in the population of references cited in geographical journal articles published in 1939 and in 1969.

The main results of the approval test are:

1. In the investigated period the average size of geographical journal articles has hardly changed, while the average number of references per article has doubled;
2. The half-life of the increased population of references has, in general, not decreased, but increased, on the average by 15 per cent;
3. The average age of life of the increased population of references has, in general, not decreased, but increased on the average by 18 per cent.

The results of the approval test are completely in conformity with the conclusions of the author's investigations published so far, confirm his former results and refuse the notice of the half-life of literature and the ideas about the variation of the half-life prevalent nowadays in the public opinion.

The investigations will be continued on the micro-level of articles and references in the future and will be closed by the study of the theoretical problems involved.

H 542 HÉTHY Zoltán - HORVÁTH Ildikó - ORMOSI László: Évkönyvek és folyóiratok repertóriuma. 1945-1974. Muzeológia és restaurálás. Budapest, 1975. 291 p.

Repertory of yearbooks and periodicals. Museology and restoration. 1945-1974.

The repertory covers the articles which have appeared in the three decades since 1945 in the year-books and periodicals accessible in Hungary, published by museums. It comprises the material of yearbooks, memorial volumes with the character of a year-book, periodicals issued once or several times a year, altogether 82 publications of 47 museums or institutes of museums. In the case of some journals indicated to be the publications of museums, like "Könyv és Nevelés" /Book and Education/, "Hadtörténeti Közlemények" /Proceedings on Military History/, "Orvostörténeti Közlemények" /Proceedings on Medical History/ the articles are not processed, because they do not discuss museum topics. At the same time, the periodical "Muzsák" /Muses/ is included. Though it is not the publication of a museum, the majority, of the articles deals with museum objects. The repertory contains every important article and study.

The repertory is aimed to represent - for both home and international scientific life - the many-sided scientific and educational work that Hungarian museums have been doing since the liberation /1945/. A further aim was to collect and index articles published in these years which did not get into the circulation of scientific life.

This work can be used all over the world since the articles and studies provided with a summary in a foreign language are also given in the original language.

The repertory groups the material processed according to the branches of science cultivated in the museums. A separate chapter deals with museology. The sections within the main chapters have been established according to the system of the specialized branches of learning and within the sections depending on the subject, alphabetical, chronological and topographical orders.

The repertory appears in six volumes:

1. Museology
2. Natural Sciences
3. Archaeology
4. History, Ethnography
5. Arts, History of Literature and Culture
6. Indexes

Each of the volumes 1-5 will have a supplement of indexes as per name, geography and museum organization. These indexes will be accumulated in the sixth volume of Indexes.

H 543 KONDOR Imréné: A Könyvek Központi Katalógusa és funkciói Magyarországon. - Könyvtári Figyelő. 1976. 3.no. 256-260.p.

The Union Catalogue of Books and its functions in Hungary.

The Union Catalogue of Books at the National Széchényi Library consists of four catalogues: the catalogue of publications reported to the Library before 1945; the catalogue of publications reported to the Library after 1945 with the exception of Slavic materials; the catalogue of publications in Slavic languages; and the catalogue of conference papers.

This catalogue system, covering some 3 million titles, is the tool for interlibrary loan in Hungary and abroad and its only function is giving the census.

Since 1961 the National Széchényi Library has tried to make the yearly about 200 000 titles available for special information services. From 1961 to 1975 it issued the National Accessioning List of Foreign Books in two series /social sciences and natural science/ both in yearly 12 numbers. in UDC classified order, including each time the titles published in the past five years.

In 1974 the National Széchényi Library supervised the expediency, rentability and level of this publication. The supervision laid down that the publication is of ephemeral character and uneconomical in absence of cumulative bibliographies and indices. Instead of this the National Széchényi Library undertook two new ventures.

One of them is the so-called clearing-station the other is a new informative publication.

The National Széchényi Library entered into an agreement with certain special centres and network centres respectively, according to which the "clearing-station" selects the titles from the entries forwarded by the libraries and belonging to the subject specialization of the subject fields, and forwards them in form of copies to the centres assigned for national special information. The special centre builds the titles received from the National Széchényi Library in its own information system: it sets up a national specialized catalogue of the subject field or issues a current finding list.

Other works in progress and planned in the central catalogue of books are the following:

The bi-yearly publication entitled "Foreign sociological basic works in Hungarian libraries", including 5-6000 titles. The purpose of the publication is to inform the libraries and specialists continuously and retrospectively on the reference works belonging to the field of social sciences and available in Hungary.

The library plans to set up a new catalogue till 1980. The preparations for this task make it timely to conduct the following investigations:

It should be examined whether the catalogue prior to 1945 and the one after this period can be united.

Although theoretically the union catalogue registers the location places of monographs only, due to typological unclearnesses it includes periodical publications, first of all year-books too. The library compiles a list covering the types open to question and follows with attention whether within the interlibrary loan a demand exists for the publication types disputable as regards their subject specialization.

The accuracy of location places is supervised because, according to experiences, a part of these data has become untimely.

The library sends out questionnaires to the libraries reporting already and to those who still have to be involved into cooperation.
Books, arrived within the interlibrary loan, /by number some 1000 books/ are compared with the catalogue in order to analyse the deficiencies of the central catalogues.

With a sampling method the types of mistakes, made during the compilation of the catalogue, are gathered.

In order to propagate the union catalogue more widely than till now a bulletin will be published in the near future supplied with a summary in many languages.

H 544 A magyar könyvtárak bibliográfiai tervei 1976. /Összeáll. Pintér Márta/. Közread. az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár Könyvtártudományi és Módszertani Központ. Budapest 1976. 99 p.

Bibliographic plans of Hungarian libraries.

In this publication 255 data sheets, sent in by 60 libraries, are processed. In order to co-ordinate the bibliographic works in advance the reported data of the publications planned for the next years /1977-1978/ are given, too.

The reported bibliographies are arranged in a simple classified order and each item includes the following data:

1. Name of the reporting library
2. Title of the bibliography
3. Approximate size of the bibliography
4. Short description of the character and subject of the bibliography
5. Presumable time for the finishing of the manuscript
6. Presumable time of the publication of the bibliography
7. The planned number of copies
8. Whether the publication is available free
9. Whether other libraries can order the bibliography
10. Dead line for filling a claim.

H 545 A magyar szociológiai irodalom bibliográfiája. 1. és 2. kötet. Budapest, Fővárosi Szabó Ervin Könyvtár. 1975. 547 p., 647 p.

The bibliography of the Hungarian sociological literature. Vol. I and 2.

The present publications, planned to consist of many volumes, are the two opening volumes of a retrospective bibliography, processing Hungarian sociological literature. The planned bibliography will present Hungarian sociological literature in the first part of the 20th century, divided into two periods /1900-1919; 1920-1945/ in separate volumes on books and journals respectively.

Volume 1 includes a selected periodicals subject index of the three most important sociological journals of the years after the turn of the century. Articles on sociology in the journals "Huszadik Század" - Twentieth Century /1900-1919/, "Munka Szemléje" - Review of Work /1905-1908/ and "Szabad-gondolat" - Free Idea /or "Szociálpolitikai Szemle - Review of Social politics 1918-1919/ are arranged in five main chapters, broken up according to the quantity of the material on the basis of the subject order of UNESCO Bibliography, the International Bibliography of Sociology. The main chapters include materials on organizational and historical references, theoretical and methodological articles, social structure, problems of control and relations, development, social movements, social problems and social policy.

Beside the aspects of Hungarian science and social researches the periodicals subject index is important in international respect, too; it makes retrievable the studies of contemporary sociological leading personalities /H. Spencer, Simmel, El Durckheim, etc./ as well as the works of world-famous Hungarian sociologists /Oszkár Jászi, György Lukács, Károly Mannheim, Ervin Szabó, Jenő Varga/. The publication is supplemented by an author - pseudonym - and subject index.

The second volume, covering the period 1900 to 1919 includes other processed journals referring to sociology. Its subject specialization is considerably wider:

in the periodicals subject index altogether 142 periodicals are included, in a selection suitable to the subject. A great number of learned journals from the adjoining territories and of various subjects has been processed, too; the bibliography has actually changed into a special bibliography of Hungarian character, since a dozen of foreign periodical publications /articles of Hungarian authors are hidden in them/ were examined /Archiv für Sozialwissenschaften, Neue Zeit, Zeitschrift für Soziologie, etc./. Just as in the volume 1, the bibliography includes book reviews too, in addition to the original publications, completing entries with annotations if necessary. The index apparatus used in the previous volume has been improved and instead of a summarized subject index a detailed thesaurus referring to topographical notions makes publications retrievable. /Here there are, of course, an author - and a pseudonym index, a list of the processed journals and a list of abbreviations./

READING ANALYSIS

H 546 Az olvasási kulturáról.- A közművelődés helyzete és fejlesztésének feladatai. Válogatott dokumentumok gyüjteménye. Kiad. az Országos Közművelődési Tanács. Budapest, 1976. 151-166.p.

On reading culture.

The study is one of the preliminary documents of the resolution entitled "The state of public education and the tasks of its development" issued by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in 1974.

It is only the printed characters that ensure an absorbed, constant and complex information value, so reading is the most valuable kind of information stimulating individual thinking, it is the principal tool for the diffusion of socialist world concept. Our reading culture, similarly to our society, has remained stratified. 14 per cent of the adult population does not read at all, 25 per cent reads at least newspapers and 60 per cent reads books, too. For the time being the circle of those who use their ability is considerably less than of those who are capable of reading. The Hungarian readers' reading structure - though twice as many read newspapers regularly than books - is characterized by the relatively high proportion of book reading. The tendency of book reading structure is characterized by an increasing variety of reading pieces but the relatively low proportion /20-25 per cent/ of popular scientific books manifests the low level of book use. This is characteristic even of the intellectual strata. Literary tasks today does not differ radically from that 30 years ago but since the mid-sixties changes have been observable. The romantic and, even more strongly, the classical realistic literature have lost ground. Their place is taken up by the more readable kind of modern literature. Only a small part of regular readers, representing less than half of the reading public, is characterized by "classical" or "valuable modern" taste. According to research, the dynamic approach of value, bringing life to perfection, and tending to communal values goes together with the reading of valuable literary works and popular scientific books. Beside its great results Hungarian book and periodical publishing is characterized by deficiencies and contradictions. The value of politico-social book offer lessens by their inadequate or perfunctory treatments. An essential part of books, published for entertainment, belongs to the category of trash and false literature. A great part of them is disputable even from ideological and political aspect. Book publishing cannot meet the demands even of children under

14. In many cases the aesthetical value of children's literature is unsatisfactory. The social recognition of libraries decreased considerably. Since librarianship could not establish a cooperation, natural between different networks, public education had to concentrate on narrowed tasks of old meaning that straggle behind the requirements. The number of copies stands still in the middle of the concerns of the book profession. Education in schools is not efficient enough it is too literature centred. On literature classes attention is concentrated rather on the history of literature than on the works or the readers.

H 547 DÁN Krisztina: Az olvasótáborok szervezése és a könyvtárak.: « Könyvtáros. 1976. 4.no. 202-205.p.

VARGHA Balázs: Tájékoztató az olvasótáborokról a könyvtárak számára. « Mell.: A Hazafias Népfroni Országos Tanácsának felhivása Gyermek és Ifjusági Olvasótáborok szervezésére. 1976. Közread. az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, Könyvtártudományi és Módszertani Központ. Budapest 1976. 27 p.

The organization of reading camps and the libraries.

Information on reading camps for libraries. « Calling of the National Council of the People's Front to organize Children and Juvenile Reading camps.

According to an international survey Hungarian elementary school children stand at the bottom of the world list as regards their reading abilities and interpretation of the read text. In interest of decreasing the handicaps caused by dwelling and family conditions, a group of young writers initiated a new promising cultural experiment: the organization of reading camps four years ago. In the meantime this movement developed on a country-wide scale and in three years the number of camps multiplied.

The reading camp moves the children to understand and enjoy the works of art, to get acquainted with and to utilize the cultural opportunities outside the school. Because of the limited possibilities discussions developed in certain questions. Should the camp exist only once or should the same children be engaged in several, subsequent years; should similar or mixed programs be organized; should children of the same or different age le kept together; are children attending lower or higher forms worth to be delt with; should the camp be sited in natural or city surroundings; should the span of time last one or two weeks?

Beside the young writers an increasing number of adult educators, librarians, young artists and scholars participate in the work of the camps.

The first camps started, in general, with belletristic programs; then, they opened up towards attendant arts slowly, later on camps were organized for country knowledge, knowledge of the mother tongue and even for astronomy. Even in reading-oriented camps other programs are also included. Such are: singing, music, fine arts, theatrical groups, puppet shows, natural scientific, ethnographic and other programs. Already from the beginning the reading camps laid claim to the universality of the cultural programs and tried to reinforce this with books and reading.

Unfortunately, there were camps where the proper library coverages for the occupations were missed; there were some who did not at all or hardly take the educational opportunities of utilizing books and periodicals; in other places the level of the camp library was not adequate.

A specially compiled small library is needed for the fully efficient provision of a reading

camp. At least five fictions and popular scientific works should be calculated for each participant; reference books must be acquired in 8 to 10 copies out of which, on the occupations, everybody should get one. Further on, documents of non-book character are needed, journals, gramophone records, tapes, slides and pictures, films. A best compiled camp library does not substitute for the introduction of public libraries offering modern and varied services. It is indispensable that the program should include a visit of one of such libraries.

Librarians do not participate in the organizational work but ensure the professional background for the camps. In the reading camps they can engage themselves in occupations according to their qualification and special interest but they should, first of all, deal with occupations which want to introduce the library holding, its arrangement and its information tools.

It is most expedient if the library introduction is connected with some interesting question, e.g.: Does any kind of life exist in other planets? Or approaching with an other method: What kind of books does an astrologist need? In such a way we have the opportunity to present the mutual relationship of natural sciences and even the connection between natural science and sociology. It is worth while holding an occupation whose central topic is the alphabetical order, the more so as the perfection in the alphabet is one of the most important preconditions of information search. Children ought to get acquainted also with the processing methods of different reference books, the more so as the same topic is differently processed by a dictionary, a general encyclopedia or a special encyclopedia. After having acquired adequate information knowledge more complicated tasks, including wider connections, can be set too.

One of the most important aspects is that the reading camp should offer apparently new knowledge as compared to the school. The literary selection should cover not only classics but also writings which are new and contemporary in tone. As opposed to the serious basic connotation of literary selection used in the schools, here we may rely on easy fluent, humurous writings, too.

In the course of the occupations the most important bibliographies and the propaganda publications of book publishing should be used too.

ADULT EDUCATION

H 548 Könyv - könyvtár - olvasás. I. /Nemzetiségi módszertani tanácsadó/. Közread. az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, Könyvtártudományi és Módszertani Központ. Budapest, 1976. 44 p.

Book - library - reading. 1. P. /Methodological guide for the provision of national minorities/.

In Hungary there live some 500 000 nationality citizens - Southern Slaves, Germans, Roumanians and Slovaks. The number of the most populous nationality /the German/ is hardly 200 000. Apart from some considerable concentrations the majority of the national minorities lives scattered. This encumbers their library provision with literature in particular the propagation of reading in their mother tongue.

The presently launched series of publications serve the purpose that librarians should propagate more intensively their nationality holdings, further their reading and

they offer methodological assistance to librarians in their work.

The introduction of this first issue determines the program of the series. Further papers deal with the following themes: the organizational work has been performed till now in the German and Serbo-Croatian basis library for nationalities in County Baranya; the analysis of peculiarities and tendencies that characterize the course of learning to read and the disclosure of opportunities for the librarians' intervention with the help of which this course can be hastened; a scenario for the preparation and organization of national nursery school children's visit in the library and its utilization in the development of the mother tongue; experiences in County Bács which teachers and librarians gained in the course of utilizing books in Serbo-Croatian for teaching, following the example of the Serb club in Battonya the interconnections of the instruction in the mother tongue by lectures and reading; the improvement of reading-camps for national minorities. /Reading camp is a special form for the propagation of reading in Hungary. Its essence is that programs should be organized for children and young people, spending their holidays in camps, that draw their attention to the importance of reading and introduce them into "the art of reading"./

The publication is supplemented by a bibliography, giving recommendations to the basis libraries for their acquisition work in the organization of the library provision for national minorities.

H 549 HUSZÁR Tibor: Közönség, közművelődés, társadalom. A közművelődés helyzete és fejlesztésének feladatai. Válogatott dokumentumok gyüjteménye. Budapest, 1976. Országos Közművelődési Tanács. 73-105.p.

Collectivity, public education, society.

This study is one of the preliminary documents of the resolution entitled "The state of public education and tasks of its development", issued by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in 1974.

It is the characteristics of the development in Hungary that, at the same time, the consumers' demands manifest themselves which were successfully satisfied by the bourgeoisie and requirements which are connected with the nature of socialism. The demand for learning was not only furthered but also reduced by the new economic management why the number of students attending evening and corresponding courses, declined in certain fields. The change in the way of life takes up energies which already served civilization in the course of years after the liberation. The number of visitors in theatres, movies, of those amusing themselves in community centres and of those who continue their training does not decrease only because of the television but also due to the re-grouping of energies.

In the years following the liberation hundreds of thousands were caught up by politics but this did not reach all strata even of the working classes. The level of public education, the strengthening and institutionalization of public spiritidness are at least as important indicators of the devel-

opment of socialism as the indices of production. Socialist community is a system of personal connections characterized by common interest, individual spontaneity, socialist objectives and by the service rendered to the whole society. Beside the associations, institutions, brigades, sport sections, scientific societies, clubs one has to consider the non-formal communities, too: the circles of friends, the groups of young people seeking a home.

The symptoms of desiring to live in privacy are provable but, the decrease e.g. in the number of amateur artistic groups in itself is not enough for considering the declining tendency as general. There are numbers of social strata which have just arrived at the demand for a community and communal activity. The demand for community does not represent the characteristics only of an age-group. Community is not identical with small groups. Nowadays socialist brigade movement is only an opportunity, in the first place, the organizational frame of work-competition, it does not serve human perfection yet.

The expanding of public educational activity is hindered by the stagnation and reduction of the institutional network. The majority of clubs /70 per cent/ functions in factories and educational establishments; in community centres there are relatively few youth clubs. The club leaders' qualification is not satisfactory. In many cases club life is limited only to the usage of the refreshment room. The organization and leading of communities require a special talent and training. Expectations will remain Utopian if the principal and methodological problems of the development of communities as well as the results of sociological investigations won't be part of the training.

H 550 A közmüvelődés helyzete és fejlesztésének feladatai. Válogatott dokumentumok gyüjteménye. Országos Közmüvelődési Tanács. Budapest 1976. 536 p.

The state of public education and the tasks of its development. Collection of selected documents.

On its session /19-20 March, 1974/ the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party carried a resolution on the tasks of the development of public education. In the course of the preliminary works, lasting for two years, research workers also got an important role beside party workers, administrative workers, collaborators of mass organization, artists, teachers and practising adult educators. It was the first time that, as a result of historical, philosophical, sociological, socio-psychological and pedagogical research work, a comprehensive picture was completed on several cultural fields.

The volume of studies includes papers of the working committees and authors undertaking the preparatory work - and the guidance of researches, investigations connected with it - further on the resolution itself, as well as the documents /session of activists, plans of measures, undertaking of tasks/ indicating the means with the help of which the resolution can be realized. The preliminary studies deal with the following topics: the concept of public education, its social function, the development of Hungarian cultural policy /from 1945 up to our times/, the state and development of the principal activity forms of public education /reading, music, film, culture of environment and subject, popular scientific work, recreation, amateurism/, the connection between general and public education, the results of researches in the field of cultural sociology, the economic

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conditions of public education, the training of specialists in public education and the party and state guidance in the field of public education.

H 551 Összefoglaló a művelődésszociológiai kutatások eddigi eredményeiről. A közművelődés helyzete és fejlesztésének feladatai. Válogatott dokumentumok gyűjteménye. Országos Közművelődési Tanács. 1976. 325-357.p.

Summary of the results reached in the field of cultural-sociological researches.

Present study is one of the preliminary documents of the resolution of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, entitled "The state of public education and the tasks for its development", issued in 1974.

The study does not give an overall picture. It deals only with the investigations conducted by the Institute for Public Education, the Research Centre for Mass Communication at the Hungarian Radio and Television and the Theoretical Research Institute of Trade Unions. The topics processed in this study are as follows:

1. development of leisure-time;
2. education of the working class;
3. public educational institutions.

The results of the representative leisure-time-balance research in 1972 are published for the first time in this study.

According to the data, time spent on education does not increase in similar proportion with the growth of leisure time.

Leisure time activities, disregarded till now, have come to the front. After a long period data concerning religion were disclosed for the first time. 44 per cent of the population declared to be religious, 34 per cent goes to church, just as many as to the pictures. 23 per cent of the population performs voluntary work regularly and 12 per cent takes part in political extension training. There is a rather large number of workers who hardly have leisure time culture and a considerable part of young people is characterized by unfilled leisure time.

Examining the leisure time habits of workers researchers separated four scopes of activities in proportion of frequency. These are:

1. listening in on the wireless and watching television;
2. reading, visiting cinemas, theatres and museums are relatively wide-spread;
3. concert-going which is confined only to a smaller circle;
4. active cultural activities /extension training, amateur artistic activity/.

Researchers have found that 46 per cent of workers in Budapest hardly improve their culture and the proportion of those improving their education seriously runs only to 16 per cent.

Then the study refers to the results of researches which characterize the state of cultural clubs, youth clubs, beat clubs and the amateur artistic movement.

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